A GRAMMER OR INTRODVCTION TO THE ITALIAN TONGVE.

§§§.

Lactantius de opific: Dei. cap. 21.

Quod si vita est optanda sapienti, profectò nullam aliam ob causam vivere optaverim, quàm vt aliquid efficiam quod vita dignum sit, & quod vtilitatem legentibus afferat, quo perfecto satis me vixisse arbitrabor & officium hominis implesse.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

AT OXFORD,
Printed by IOSEPH BARNES, and are to be sold in Paules Church-yard at the signe of the Crowne by Simon Waterson. 1605.

Dante. Canto. 26. del Paradiso.

Opera di natura è c' huom favella,
Ma se così ò così, natura lascia
Poi fare a voi secondo che v'abbella.

TO THE HONOVRABLE FOVNDATION OF MARIE *MAGDALEN COLLEDGE IN OXFORD.*

THE fruition of that maintenance which I enioy through the bounteous liberalitie of mine Honourable Founder, *William Wanflet*, hath moued me to seeke no other Patronadge for these my poore labours, then the memorie of his name, and the coũtenance of his worthie Colledge, whereof my selfe am a member, and to which I hold it my duty to returne all thankefulnes, and the fruits of my best indeavours. *Hee was a mercifull and an Honourable man in his generation, and well reported of in his time, and hath left a wort hie memoriall behind him, his bodie is buried in peace, but his name liueth for evermore and all posteritie shall talke of his praise:* Men of elder times were certainely good men, and bent themselues to doe good to many, as the nature of vertue and goodnes is to diffuse and powre it selfe abroad like the smell of a sweete parfume. *Plato* giueth the reason of it, because that ἐγγυτέρω θεῶν ἐν κόσμῳ, ἐγγύτερα θεῶν ὄν dwelling in the world in an Ecclef. 44. In Phileb.

age that came neerer to the gods, they were their issue and descent fewer degrees removed; and consequently were more vertuous and bountifull then men are now adaies; imitating the gods, whose commendation in the Poet it is, that they be *Αντιτι δοτορες* *givers of good things*. *Epaminondas* being reproched by *Pelopidas* that hee would leaue never a sonne to propagate and continue his name to posteritie, he answered yes, saying that his sonne was *Leuctrica pugna, the battaile which he fought at Leuctra*, in which he recovered and established the libertie of his countrie. If *Epaminondas* doubted not to call a battaile stained with blood, *his sonne*; with how much greater reason might this honorablie minded man, call his Colledge *his sonne*, which he erected to procure the good of his countrie by the faire meanes of learning and peaceable Artes. A Colledge for its statelines in building such and so magnificent, that that may be said of it which *Rutilius* sometimes said of *Rome*

Hesiod in Theogon.

Cor. Nepos in eius vita.

Non procul à cœlo per tua templa sumus.

Thy lofty towers doe hoise vs vp to heaven. For cost and curious workemanship, that may be said, which the Sexten of *Dianaes* temple at *Ephesus* was wont to say to them which beheld the shining marble statue of *Hecate, parcite oculis, fauour your eies*; that you hurt not your sight by too much looking on it. A Colledge sweetly & pleasantly situated, whose groue and gardens are emulous with the gardens of *Hippolytus* Cardinall of *Estia* so much famouzed and commended by *Franciscus Schottus* in his *Itinerarium* of *Italie*. Whose walkes are delectable like the banckes of *Eurotas*, which were shaded with baye-trees; where *Apollo* himselfe was wont to walke and to sing his layes: And of whose rivers that may in a manner be spo-

Lipsius de mag. Rom. lib 3 cap 4.

Plin. lib 36. cap 5.

Lib. 3 fol. 429.

Virg. in Silen.

ken which the people of *Angoulesme* in *France* are wont to say of their river *Touvre*, that it is *tapissée de Cignes, pavée de truites, et bordée d'escrivices*: it is covered over and checkyed with Swannes, paved and flowred with Trautes, and hemmed and bordered with Crevisses. A Colledge by the comely forme of its government ordered like a little Common-weale. And of whose rich endowments, as the Emperour *Varius* sending forth his servants to gather in the cobbe-webbes of *Rome*, which comming to ten thousand pound-waight he thereby ghessed at the greatnes of the Citie; So seeing in so great a companie each man in his degree and place so decently and competently provided for, I conceiue the whole to be ample and very honorable. Lastlie a Colledge of whose plentifull supplie of learned men which it hath alwaies yeelded, as the countrie of the *Hunnes* is by *Iornandes* called *fortissimarum gentium facundissimus cespes*. and *Scythia* in regard of those many nations which haue issued from thence is by the same Auctor called *vagina populorum*. So may I say that this Colledge being a plotte of *holie turffe*, fruitfully consecrated to good Letters, hath alwaies beene an *Armorie* of learned & able men, by whom both Church & Common-weale haue beene worthely furnished. But in this theame I haue bin prevented by the learned *Mr. Doctor Budden*. Wherefore to bound mine affection within the skantling of an Epistle; what shall I wish vnto thee ô thou beautifull dwelling and habitation of the Muses? Surelie (as *David* said to *Ierusalem*) *For my brethren and companions sake I will wish thee prosperitie*: And my harty praier vnto God for thee, shall bee this; that thou maist still continue a Nurserie, a Seminarie and Sanctuarie of Religion, Learning, Pietie, and Vertue: That God would

Recerches de France lib. 4 cap. 26.

Ælius Lampridius in vita Heliogab.

De rebus Geticis.

Psal. 122. 8

bleſſe thy children within thee, and feedes them with the flower of wheate: That peace may be within thy walles, and plentie within thy gates; That glorie and honor and worſhip may ſpring & flouriſh out of thee; That the eye
Pſal.121.4. of Gods providēce, ὁ ὑπνωλμος διλιματος; *which doth never ſlumber nor ſleepe*, may ſtill watch over thee for thy preſervation; and that his bleſſing may reſt vpon thee for evermore. *Hoc votum pro incolumitate Coll. Magd. Deo opt. max. pientiſſimo affectu nuncupat diſceſſurus.*

Joannes Sanford.

TO THE READER.

MY purpose is not (Gentle Reader) to follow the current of those Grammarians which have written in this kind: who seeing either admire it of their owne language, pursue every meanest trifle with great tediousnes; one writing a whole books of two letters only. Pontanus either two of the bare Aspiration. Giovanni Nor- Ludov. Dol. ct fol. 18.
chiati, a whole volume of the Tuscan Diphthongues. Or else as if they intended nothing else but to frangle and fill up a volume, insert and inforce many needlesse and idle questions, one standing to prooue diuersitie of tongues to be the punishment for sinne; the Hebrew to be the most ancient; all languages to suffer a kind of mortalitie & fatall Period; & such like impertinent matters. Another disputing whether the vulgar tongue be to be called the Tuscan or the Italian tongue. Whether wordes and Catharinus Dulcis lib. 2. Ludov. Dol. fol. 23.
names of things be naturall or arbitrarie, taken as it seemeth out of Gel-
lius lib. 10. cap. 4. φύσει τὰ ὀνόματα ἢ θέσει. Scipio Lentulus, and
Franciscus Fortunius idelne busying themselues to shew in what wordes consonants are to be doubled (which Cath: Dulcis accounteth magis operosum quàm operæ precium,) but scarcely giue any one rule of the pronunciation. Others being in necessarie points too sparing, in things of lesse moment prodigall and lauish. As Euphrosynus Lapinius, who Lib. 2.
in a volume of 319. pages, hath written 22. large leaues of the Articles, and other 16. of the forming of the tenses; whose prolixitie is enough to deterre and to confound the Reader. Wherefore omitting all such curiositie, I will only insist vpon those precepts which are most necessarie, as carefully as I haue collected them out of the best Authours in this kinde; ingenuously confessing by whom I haue profited.

Sur-

Sur l'Autheur.

QVand Adam *malheureux par ſa rebellion*
Euſt meſchamment gaſté ce que Dieu fiſt treſbon;
Nul aultre que Dieu ſeul par ſa force divine
Nous ha peu repayer ceſte grande ruine.
Et quand Nimrod *le hautain per ſa temerité,*
Euſt la confuſion des langues merité;
Entre les gens mondains les plus diuins eſprits,
Ont ſeuls heureuſement employé leurs eſcrits
A ceſte œuure treſſainct; a leur treſgrand louænge
Deſmeſlant peu a peu ceſte lourde meſlange.
Entre leſquels nous tous qui viuons en ceſte aage,
Deuons louer ſur tout le treſſutil ouurage.
De noſtre grand Oedipe *l'autheur de ce liuret,*
Qui par ſa diligence, nous ha rendu parfait
Ce que du temps paſſé fuſt obſcur et confus,
Parmy les brouillars des deſordres inclus,
Nous dreſſant vn methode qui eſt plus trouſitable,
Que n'ha eſté d' Edoward *la force redoutable,*
Car luy par ſon eſpée vn païs ha conqueſté
Qui de nos mains apres eſt bien toſt eſchappé;
Ceſtuy-cy par ſa plume tire la Quinteſſence
(Qui iamois ſe perdra) d' Italie *et de* France;
Le langaige i'entends qui fait communité
Entre ceulx qui la mer ha beaucoup eſloigné.

Iean More.

CAP. I.

	ee ee	
A, E, I, O, V,		
Ka che chi ko koo,		
Ca ce ci co cu,		
Ka ke ki ko koo,		
Cha che chi cho chu,		
Cha che chi cho choo,		
Ciacie cij cio ciu,		
	je je goo	d d
Ga ge gi go gu,		lagge loggia,
Ja je ji jo joo,		
Gia gie gij gio giu,		
	la li glee,	
Gla gle gli glo glu,		
Lla lle lli llo lloo,		
Glia glie glij glio gliu.		Figliola like Filiola.
Nia nie ni nio nioo,		
Gna gne gni gno gnu,		
	shee shee skee,	
Sca sce sci sco scu,		
Ska ske skee sko skoo,		
Scha sche schi scho schu,		
Sha she shee sho shoo,		
Scia scie scij scio sciu,		
Tsia tsie tsij tsio tsiu,		
Tia tie tij tio tiu,		
Tsa tse tsee tso tsoo		tt rr
Za ze zi zo zu		zzo ragazzo.
Tzia tzie tzies tzio tziou,		
Zia zie zij zio ziu.		

Rules more particular for the reading.

CAP. 2.

The letters with the Italians are only 20. *Calib. Dulcis fol. 12.*

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, v, z.

A, is pronounced fully, especially when it is accented as mo-*ssa*, maschia.

E, hath a ſhrill and open ſound, as in Latin or Engliſh, as *Calére*, to care for.

I, in the beginning of a word before another vowel, ſometimes is a vowell, as *Iö*, I, *Iacono* a deacon. Sometimes it is a conſonant and then it hath moſt commonly *g* ſet before it, as *giuſto*, iuſt. *Giove*, *Giulio*, &c.

O, is pronounced open, as *Io commando*, I commaunde.

V, vowell is ſounded like *oo* in Engliſh, or like *u* in Greeke. It becommeth a conſonant before another vowel, as *Vitello* a calfe.

Appendix.

Note that any vowell being ſet before a double conſonant is pronounced ſtronger, whereby the difference of words is diſcerned, as *caro* deare, *carro* a cart, *polo* the pole, *pollo* a chicken or colt, *Vile* baſe or vile, *ville* townes, *vela* a vaile, *vello* a fleece. *Lapiuius* further obſerveth that *o* hath a broader ſound in *torre* a towver, *rocca* a diſtaffe, then in *torre* to take away *rocca* a caſtle. Whereupon ſome deviſed to bring in a double character in imitation of the Greek *o* & *ω* but this was exploded by *Angelus Florentiola*.

Cath. Dulci. fol. 13. fol. 287.

Of Apoſtrophus *called by* Lud. Dolce. *&* Riuolto.

CAP. 3.

The proper affection of vowels is *Apoſtrophus* which taketh away a letter and leaveth this ſigne ' in ſtead of it, of which obſerue theſe rules.

1 Firſt that *i* is moſt commonly taken away by it, eſpecially in *ſi*, if a vowel goe before it, as *la vita'l fin, el dì loda la ſera*, the end commends the life, and the evening the day. *ma'l* for *mal*, *Che'l*, for *che il*. *Se'l* for *ſe il*. Theſe are likwiſe contracted, *Ne'l*, *pel*, *nel*, *col*, *ſu'l*. For *ne il*, *per il*, *con il*, *non il*, & in the plural, *ne' Pe' co'*, as *co' penſieri ſchivi*, with quaint thoughts or deviſes. Yet we doe not ſaie, *ſu'* but *ſu i puntigli d'honore*, Vpon nice points of honour. *E'l* for *et il*. *e'o* for *et io*. We may ſay indifferently. *S'io v'era* or *ſi vera* if I were there. *c'era meſtiero*, it was needfull, or *ci era*. *non ci è rimedio*, or *non c'è*, there is no remedie, *Lud. Dolce, fol. 161.*

2 *Lo*, & *la*, before vowels are apoſtrophated as *l'huomo*, the mã *l'anima* the ſoule. Before nownes beginning with *im*, or *in*, they indifferently take away *i*, or looſe their owne vowell, as *la'mpreſa*

or *l'ingauno* the deceit, *lo'mbroglio* or *l'imbroglio* the garboile, *lo'mperatore* or *l'imperatore*. But vvhen they are put insteede of the pronownes *tuo* & *lei*, before verbs beginning with a vowel, both vowels are changed into *e*, as *l'envio*, for *lo invio*, I send him. *Levogliare* for *la suvogliare* to get her good will. *Auuertimenti sopra le regole Toscane*, fol. 6.

The Article plurall *gli* is apostrophated if it be put before words that begin with *i*, as *gl'impacci* the troubles, *gl'inqui*, but before the other vowels it is not, as *gli amici*, *gli occhi*, the eies. *gli huomini*, *Cath: Dulcis*, fol. 36.

The Article plurall *le* before words, beginning with *im* or *in*, retaineth *e* or *i* indifferently as *le'nsidie* or *l'insidie*, *Lud: Dolce*, fol. 168. In prose before other vowels it keepeth its vowel for greater Emphasis, as *le honorate prouve*, *le egregie virtù*, *le vtilità publiche*. *Lapinus*, fol. 172.

3 Indeclinable particles loose their last vowell, as *end'io*, *ou' altri*, *d' alcuno*, for *ende io*, *oue altri*, *di alcuno*. Except *nè*, as *nè tu nè l suel fareste*. Neither thou nor heaven coulde doe it. Generally words accented in the last are never apostrophated, *Cath: Dulcis*, ibid.

4 *Che*, before an aspiration retaineth only *e*, as *c' huomo*, for *che huomo*: *perc' habbia*, for *perche habbia*. If *i* follow, both are changed into *e*, as *ch' altro diletto chẽ imparar nõ prouo*, for I take no delight but to learne. Yet sometimes it is not apostrophated, as *che impatientia*.

5 Apostrophus is sometimes foũd before a consonant, as *mes' pento*, I repent me of it. for *me ne pento*.

6 Lastly, some words are apostrophated though no vowel follow, as *suo'*, for *suoli*, thou art wont. *puo'* for *puoi*, thou art able. *tuo'* for *tuoi* thine plurally. *me'* for *meglio* better. *mi'* for *mio* mine. *que'* for *quei* they. *fe'* for *fei* thou art. *be'* for *belli* faire. *ta'* for *tali* such. *qua'* for *quali* which men. *te'* for *togli* take hold. *capo'* for *capelli* haires. *animai'* and *amai'* for *animali*.

Of Diphthongues cap. 4.

1 Out of the combinatiõ of vowels result *Diphthongues triphthongues*, & *Tetraphthongues*: *diphthongues* vhẽ two vowels grow

into one ſoũd as *ghiaccio* yce. *pioggia* rayne *giuggia* a fryars whip, *bianco* white, *giallo* yellow, *fiume* a river. likwiſe *huomo* a man, *uouo* an egge. *uopo* which *Bern: Tomit.* readeth *huopo. vedoua*, a widow. *Cath: Dulcis* fol. 20.

2 *Triphthongues* or *triſoones* when three vowels cloſe into one ſound, as *giuoco* according to *Giouanni Nerchiati* which *Lapiccino* 292. maketh of 3. Syllables ſaying *giuoco* ſport. Such are *figliuol* a ſonne. *Laccinuolo* a ſnare. *ſtaccinuolo* a little ſcarfe, or five whoſe pluralls by taking away *l.* become *Quadriſoones*, as *laccinuoi* of two ſyllables for *laccinuoli. ſtaccinuoi* ſives. &c. which muſt ſo be pronoũced that every vowell muſt be heard; whereunto the *Florentines* doe eaſily frame themſelues as *Nerchiati* witneſſeth.

Of Conſonants cap. 5.

C in *ca co cu* is pronounced like *k*, but *ce* and *ci* are ſounded like *ch* in Engliſh in the word *Chuchoſter* as *cecita* blindnes.

Ch before a vowell is pronounced like *Ka*. as *predicho* Sermons, *boſchi* groues. Howbeit the Romiſh ſpeech called *la corti-zana* pronounceth *ch* in many words like *ch* in Engliſh. And *Ca: Dulcis* rule is, fo. 6. that if *Ch* ſtand before a vowel that may cloſe into a Diphthonge with it, to wit *a, e, o, i* it is alwaies to be ſounded like our *ch* in Engliſh, as *Chieſa* a Church, not *Kieſa* but *Chezo*. So ſound *chiodo* a naile, *chiaue* a key, *chiamare* to call. *occhio* an eye. *ſpecchio* a glaſſe. *vecchio* an old man, *finocchio* Fennell, ſaith *Iob. Miranda* in his Spaniſh Grãmer fo. 40. Likewiſe *chiarire* to clear, not like *picchiare* to knock at the dore. *bicchiere* a beaker or a drinking glaſſe which are ſounded *pickiare bikiere*. *Ch'io* and *Chiunque* are pronounced *kio kiunque*.

D by the *Toſcans* is often pronounced for *r*. as *padrone* for *patrone* a maſter: *amadore* for *amatore* a lover. *Lud. Dolce fol.* 104.

G before *a o u* hath his vſuall ſound as in Engliſh in *garter* or *gallant*. ſo pronounce *gara* ſtrife, *gangolare* the dew-lappe of an oxe. Before *e* or *i* it is ſounded like *j* cõſonant or as in this Engliſh word *ginger*. ſo pronounce *geloſo* iealous. *giouane* a young man. If it be double in the midſt of a word the firſt is ſounded like *d*. as *ſugge* he ſluetth *ſoggia* a faſhion, pronounce: *ſudge ſodgia*.

Ghi before a vowell that may growe into a Diphthonge

with it, is ſounded as *ji* by *I* conſonant as *Ghiaia* gravell which is alſo ſounded and written *jaia*. *Ghiaccio* yce *ghiocciola* a droppe. *Cath. Dulcis* fol. 16. Otherwiſe it is pronounced as *gi* in the Engliſh word *Gilbert* as *Ghirlanda* a garland.

Gli and *glie* are pronounced *liquidely* as we ſound *l* in *a Lute* So pronounce *figli* ſonnes *moglie* a wife. not *fig-li* but *fi-gli*. except they be devided into diverſe ſyllables as in *negligente*.

Gua, gue, gui, guo are ſoũded with *G* togither & as if *i* did follow *u* or as we ſound *oynion* or *companyon* in Engliſh. So pronoũce *vergogna* ſhame, *guadagno* gaine, like *vergo-gua* or *vergonia*.

Gua gue gui are pronounced otherwiſe then in French, by ſounding both the vowels. as *guardia* a watch. *guerra* warre, *guida* a guide.

H in the beginning of a word is a quieſcent letter and doth not breath as *huomo, honeſto* like *omo, oneſto*. Likwiſe in *th* it is *quieſcent*, as *theologo* like *teologo*. In ſome wordes it is written for difference ſake, as betweene *hamo* a hooke and *amo* I loue. *Thoſco* a Toſcan and *toſco* poyſon. *Cath. Dulcis* fol. 15.

S. in the beginning of a word is ſounded as in Engliſh. a *Sala* a haule. In the middle of a word betweene two vowels it is ſoũded like *z*. *caſa* a houſe, *chieſa* a church, *deſio* deſire. except *coſi* ſo, *altreſi* alſo or moreover, *concioſia* for ſo much. which are ſounded like *ſſ*. except alſo *ſe* and *ſi* the affixes of verbes as *amaſi* he is loued. *Cath. Dulcis* fol. 14.

Sca. ſco ſcu are pronoũced as in Engliſh as *Scannare* to kil. *Scuſa* an excuſe. But *Sce* and *Sci* are ſounded like *ſhe ſhi*. as *Scemare* to diminiſh. *Sciocco* a foole. Like *Shemare, Shocco*.

Scha, ſche ſchi ſcho ſchu like *ska, ske, ski* &c. as *ſcherno* a ſkorne. *ſchiatta* a race or familie. like *skerno*. &c.

Scia, ſcie, ſciy ſcio ſciu like *ſha ſhe ſhi* &c. as *ſciagurato* vnhappie. like *ſhagurato*.

T before *i* with another vowel following, is ſounded like *tz* as *oratione, gratia* like *gratſia*. Except *natio* for *native* naturall. *malatia* ſickneſs. *ſaetta* a twiſt pinnace. Except alſo the 1. & 2. perſons plurall of verbes as *patiamo patiate Cath. Dulcis* fol. 18.

X is not properly an Italian letter, but in ſteed therof *S* is vſed as *Senofonte* for *Xenophonte*. in the middle of a word it is changed

into *ſſ*. as *Aleſſandro* for *Alexandro*.

Z, in words comming from the Latin or Greeke, retaineth its proper ſound, as *zizania*, *zefiro*, &c. And in ſome Italian words, as *zara* a game at dice. *zero* the figure of nought in Arithmetick. But in moſt proper Italian wordes it is ſounded with an harde touch of the tongue like the Hebrew צ *ſadi*, or *ts*, as *zappa* a ſpade, *zecca* the mint of coyning. *zio* an vnckle. *zolla* a clodde, *zucca*, a gourd, *Cath: Dulcis*, fol. 14. ſaith that it hath the ſame ſound after *a liquid*, as *alzare* to lift vp. *Speranza* hope, *forza* force. Like *alzare ſperanza*. In the middle of a word it is doubled and ſounded like *tz*, as *ragazzo* a page boy, *pazzo* a foole. Like *pazzo*, &c. Except *mezzo* when it ſignifieth a meane or the middle, for thē it is pronoūced *meza*, not like *pezzo* a peece, or *anezzo* accuſtomed, *Scipio Lentulus*, fol. 18. But when it ſignifieth a mellow apple, it is pronounced *metzo*. *Euphroſynus Lapinius*, fol. 287.

Of words and of their Accidents. Cap. 6.

Of letters are framed ſyllables, and of ſyllables conioined are framed words.

The Accidents and Affections of words are of 2. ſortes either
- 1 Generall, which is the *Accent*.
- 2 Particular to ſome words alone is *Euphonia*, to vvhich theſe in this languadge are ſubordinate.
  - *Prothеſis.*
  - *Aphæreſis.*
  - *Syncope.*
  - *Paragog.*
  - *Apocope.*
  - *Antiſtachon.*

Of the Accent.

1 Firſt, of the *Accent* this is the general rule delivered by *Cath: Dulcis*, fol. 34. That wordes of two ſyllables accent the firſt, if there be no accent expreſſed for difference ſake, as *ámo* I loue, *amò* he loued the third perſon of the Aoriſt. *Péro* a peare, *però* wherfore a Coniunction. So other words are ſigned with an accent for difference ſake. as *Di* a daie, whereby it differeth from the Article *di*, *è* he is, *é* and *ſà* there & *la* the Article, *nè* neither, and *ne* the adverbe of denying, or *ne* in. Some for differēce ſake as diverſly accented as *Balìa* power. *Bàba* a woman nurſe.

Secondly Polyſyllables for the moſt part accent the laſt ſaving one, as *brigáta* a company. *Catharína* a proper name. Except all ſuperlatiues in *iſſimo*, as *dottiſſimo*. Many other words are alſo

excep-

excepted which must be learned by vse, as *bróffola*, a wheale or push. *bró dolo* a porredge-belly. &c. Except also the third persons plurall of verbs as *áuano* they loue. *amáuano* they did loue. *amárono* they loued. Yet the Future tense followeth the rule as *ameránno* they shall loue.

The penultima is accented

1 In the 3 persons singular of the Aorist which end in *o*, as *posséo, perdeo, possèo, morìa, prenotéo. Lapin.* fol. 149. So *ia*, for *gius, Cath: Dulcin.* fol. 32.

2 In the 3. person plurall of the Aorist, as *fuggiro*, for *fuggirono*, to distinguish it from the future *fuggirò*. So *vdiro* for *vdirono*, future. *vdirò*.

The last is accented

1 In Substantiues Apocopated that end in *à*, as *honestà*, of *honestate*. To distinguish it from the Adiectiue *honesta*.

2 In words ending in *i*, which are pronounced sharpe, as *così, altresì. Cath: Dulcin*, fol 12.

3 In the 3 person singular of the Aorist of the 1. Coniugation and of others also whose 1 person endeth in two vowels as *amò, canò*. he loued, he Sang. *potè* of *potei*. *perdè* of *perdei*. Likewise *vdì, morì, finì*. Also in all persons singular of the Future in al Coniugations, as *amerò amerài, vdirò. vdirà*. Item in *però*, and in al words apocopated, as *Lasciuò* for *lasciuolì, potè, fè*, for *potéo, féo. Lud. Dolce.* fol. 155.

4 Lastly in words ending in *u*, *virtù, Cassù*, a cities name. *Arthù*, Arthur, *Giesù* Iesus. Item *giù, più*.

Note that a graue accent is changed into an acute, if an Affix follow, as of *amò amólo, vedrò vedrólo*, which accent notwithstanding is often not written but pronounced.

2 The second accident of words is *Euphonia*, when in composition as *Cath Dulcis* speaketh. *prior consonans concedit in naturam sequentis*. So *l* before *l* changeth *u* into *l* as *Illuminare*. likewise *Ab ad, ob, sub* change their consonant into the consonant following. as *abbruciare* to burne. *agguaglia* a match or equalitie. *atteggo* I obraine, *ammiro* I admire, *annouero* I number. *sopporto* I support. *Cath: Dula.* fol. 27.

Sometimes by *Euphonia* there is put an *e* betweene a word ending in a consonant and the next word begining with *s* accompanied with another cõsonant as. *Nathan e Sobrzò sfcopare spatio d'vna mez' hora* Nathan sported with himselfe by the space of halfe an howre. *Cath Dulcis fol.* 23.

3 Vnder this *Euphonia* we may likewise comprize that change

or Symboliſme of letters or *Antiſtuchon*, when by a kinde of Hebraiſme letters of the ſame organ & order are put the one for the other. as *albero* and *arbero* a tree. *velano* & *venano* poyſon. *pelegrino* and *peregrino* a pilgrime. *maninconia* for *malinconia* melancholie *ſperno*. and *ſpene* hope. *Calonico* and *Canonico* a Canon of a church. So they ſay *eguale iguale* and *uguale* for equall. *Specchio* and *ſpeglio* a looking glaſſe. *vecchio* and *vegho* an old man. *pericolo* and *peruglio* danger. *vecello* and *angello* a bird.

4 *Protheſis* is whē *i* is put to the begining of ſome words as *Iddio* for *Dio* God. *Ignudo* for *gnudo* naked. eſpeciallie if *non*, *in*, or *per* goe before it. as *ei ſu per eſmacciollar dalle riſa* hee had almoſt broken his iawes with laughing. *Non iſperate mai veder il cielo* doe you not hope ever to behold the heaven.

5 *Aphereſis* taketh away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning, as *eſto* and *ſto* for *queſto* this, as *ſto buon vin* this good wine. *Staſera* this evening. *Stamane* or *Stamattina* this morning. *ſtanotte* this night likewiſe *ſcudo* for *eſſcudo*.

6 *Syncope* taketh a letter or ſyllable out of the midſt of a word as *Monna* for *madonna* Madame. *Lapin ſol.* 204. *Fratelmo*, *fratchio Signor ſo*, *matreſa*, *mogliemo*, for *fratello mio*. my brother, *moglie mia* my wife &c. *Lapin fol.* 24. So the aoriſt of the 1. Coniugation loſeth 1. when an affix is ioyned to it as *deliberami* for *deliberaimi*. So *infersà* for *infermità* *Sanà* for *ſanità* health. *Auvertimento* f. 42. Likewiſe *poſſo* for *poſſono*. they can. *foſtu*, *haveſtu* and ſuch like for *haveſſi tu*. *foſſi tu*. *ſormonto* for *ſopramonto* I ſurmount. But eſpecially in the future tenſe of verbes of the 2. Coniugation, as *terrà varrà*, for *teverò*, *valerò*.

7 *Paragoge*. putteth a letter to the end of a word as *od*, *ved*, *ſed*, *ched*, for *o*, *no*, *ſe*, *che*.

8 *Apocope* taketh away a letter or ſyllable from the ende of a word as *laccino* for *laccinolo* gins, *cavo* & *cavai* for *cavallo* horſes, & ſuch like of which ſee more in *Apoſtrophus cap.* 3. *Don* for *donno* a Lord, *San* for *ſanto* Saint, *fra* for *fraie* a Fryer. *prò* for *prodo* good health or welfare. *Fè* for *fede* faith or for *fece* he made. *vi* for *vedi* ſee thou. *crè* for *credi* beleiue thou. *piè* for *piedo* a foote. *mè* for *mezo* the meanes. And generally the wordes which haue *a* hg̃ midd before their laſt vowell ſuffer *Apocope*. as *bel* for *bello* faire, *ſtramp* for

for *sentiero* a path way. *buon* for *buono* good; *qual* for *quale*, *bel* for *bene*, *mar* for *mare*. &c. *Catharinus Dulcis* fol. 23. excepteth *duro* hard. *Chiaro* cleare, *oscuro* darke, *strano* strange. Except also if it be before a word beginning with *s*, accompanied with another consonant, as *quello sfortunato* that vnfortunate man. *essere sgrauato dispensieri* to be vnburthened of cares. *ibid.*

Of the Articles.

Articles are either
- 1 Masculins
  - 1 *Il* which is evermore vsed before words beginning with a cõsonãt as *Il cauallo* the horse
  - 2 *Lo*, which is vsed
    - 1 Before wordes beginning with a vowel as *lo amore* and by *Apostrophus l'amore*, the loue.
    - 2 Before a word beginning with S. and another cõsonant; as *lo Sventurato* the vnhappy man. *lo Spirito* the Spirit.
    - 3 Also with *Per*, or *messere* or *monsignore* as *per lo capo* by the head. *Monsignor lo Re* my Lord the King. *messer Lo Podestà* master Governour. *messer lo frate* master Friar.
- 2 Feminine *La*

Fortunius, fol. 14. and *Lapinius*, fol. 218. obserue that *Petrarke*, & *Dante*, vse *jl*, & *lo*, indifferently before words beginning with a consonant, as *jl*, or *lo mar* the sea. *jl* or *lo cuor* the heart, *jl* or *lo ciel* the heaven. *lo giorno* the day. *lo mondo*, *lo maestro*, *lo mio libro*, *lo quale*, *lo petto*.

Il, is thus declined.

Singul.	*Nom. jl.*	*Di* and *De* are for the Genitiue case.	Plur.	Nom *li*, *i*, *e*.	
	Genit. del.			*Gel*, *de i*, *de'*.	
	Dat. al.	*A* to the Datiue, *Da* for the Ablatiue.		Dat *a i*, *a'*.	
	Accus. *Vocat.* *Ablat. Dal.* } *jl.*			Accus. *I.li.* Ablat. *Da i*, *da'*.	

Note that *Di*, is vsed without an Article as *di lui*, of him, *di loro* of them, *fumo di paglia*, smoake of straw.

De, is vsed with an Article as *del campo* of the field, *fumo della paglia* smoake of the straw. *De'* for *de i*, in the plural.

A, and *da* may be vsed both with and without articles as *a Pietro*, *al campo*, *da Pietro*, *dal campo*, *A'* and *da'* for the plurall.

De, a, da, ne, cõming before *lo, la, li, le.* double their *l,* as *dell' huomo* of the man, *alla donna* to the women.

Note that *ne* is vſed with an Article, as *ne'l cielo,* in the heaven. *In,* without an Article as, *in cielo,* in heaven.

Con, & *Per,* compounded with an Article, looſe their laſt letter as. *col fuoco* with the fire. *pel freddo,* for *per il freddo,* through cold, *ſo co' miei figliuoli. po' fatti loro.* See *cap.* 3.

Lo, and *la,* are thus declined.

Sing.	Nom. lo.	Plur.	Nom. li & gli.	Sing	La	pl:	Le.
	Gen. dello.		Gen de gli not delli.		della		delle.
	Dat. allo.		Dat a gli, not alli.		alla		alle.
	Accuſ. lo.		Accuſ. li. & gli.		la		le.
	Abla. dallo		Ab da gli, not dalli		dalla		dalle.

Of the Nowne. CAP. 8.

For orderly proceeding I will with *Lapuma, lib.* 2. fol. 227. make three declenſions of Nownes. The firſt is of Nownes that end in *a,* and they are all of the feminine gender and make their plurall by changing *a* into *e,* as *donzella* a damzell plu. *donzelle.*

1 Except nownes ſeminines that are apocopated, whoſe plural is like the ſingular, as *la bontà,* for *bontate,* plur: *bontà* goodnes, *la virtù,* for *virtude,* plu: *le virtù,* a citie. And generally al words apocopated make their plurall like the ſingular, as *il piè,* for *piede,* a foote, plur: *i piè, la virtu,* for *virtute* plur: *le virtù.* otherwiſe the primitiues be regular, as *il piede* plur: *i piedi, la dignitate. le dignitadi.*

2 Except alſo theſe nownes of the Maſculin gender, *pianeta* a planet, *cometa* a comet. and all names of offices belonging to men, as *poëta, profeta podeſtà* a magiſtrate or governour.

A nowne of the firſt declenſion is thus declined.

Nom. *la roſa.*	Plural.	Nom *le roſe.*
Gen. *della roſa*		Gen. *delle roſe.*
Dat *alla roſa.*		Dat *alle roſe.*
Accuſ *la roſa*		Accuſ. *le roſe.*
Abl. *dalla roſa.*		Abl. *dalle roſe.*

Maſc.

Il pianeta.	Plural.	*i pianeti.*
Del pianeta.		*de i pianeti.*
Al pianeta.		*a i pianeti.*
Il pianeta.		*i pianeti.*
Dal pianeta.		*Da i pianeti.*

Note that if *c* or *g* be before *e,* in the plurall they interpoſe *h,*

ai Soldati riceuono piu piaghe che paghe, e dalle lor amiche piu regna che robba Souldiers receiue more hurt then pay, and from their lasses more pockes then wealth. From *piaga, paga,* & *amica. Cath: Dulcis,* fol. 46.

The 2. Declension.

The second declension is of words ending in *o*, which commonly followe the gender of those Latin nownes from whence they are derived, the newter *gender* being comprised vnder the Masculin. As *il sole* hic Sol. *la volpe* hęc vulpes. *il lume* hoc lumen. *Fonte* and *fine* are of the doubtful gender. *Fronte* only of the Feminine. *e'l pastor ch'a Golia ruppe la fronte.*

All nownes in *e* in the plurall change *e* into *i*, as *il mantice, i mantici* the bellows. *il focile, i focili* a tynderbox. *la madre le madri* mothers, except *bue*, that maketh *buoi* Oxen. .

A nowne of the second declension, is thus declined.

Nom. lo Scolare.	Plur.	Gli Scolari.
Gen. dello Scolare.		De gli Scolari.
Dat. allo Scolare.		A gli Scolari.
Accus. lo Scolare.		Gli Scolari.
Ablat. dallo Scolare.		Da gli Scolari.

Nowes that end in *ie* dipthonge in the plurall cast away *e*, as *la moglie* the wife, plural *le mogli*. But if *ie* make two syllables thē the singular and plural are both alike, as *l'effigie, la specie,* and *le spezie* spices, *la* & *le superficie* the furface.

The 3. Declension.

The 3. declension containeth nownes ending in *o*, which are all of the Masculin gender, except *la mano* the hand. And they make their plurall by changing *o* into *i* as *il regno, i regni*. Except *huomo* that maketh *huomini, ladro ladroni* theeues.

Words that end in *co* or *go*, in the plural assume *h*, as *vbriacco*, or *imbriacco* drunken, *vbriacchi, abbaco* a deske, *abbachi, ago* a needle *aghi. Spago* pack-threed *Spaghi. Ramingo* wandring. *raminghi*, Except these *amico, amici, monaco monaci*, Monks, *Canonico* a Canon of a Church, *canonici, nemico* an enemie, *nemici. Greco* a Greek But when it signifieth greek wine it maketh *Grechi* in the plural *preco* a wooer, *preci, medico, medici, mago, magi, dialogo, Astrologo, dialogi, Astrologa.* Cath: Dulcis, fol. 46.

Words in *io* forme their plural by casting away *i*, as *vsurario*, an

vsurer, *vsurai*. *Cuoio* leather, *cuoi*. *Savio* wise, *savi*. *occhio* an eie, *occhi*. *Specchio* a looking glasse, *specchi*, &c. Except *paio* a paire, that maketh alwaies *paia*, as *tre paia di galze* three paire of hosen. *Tempio* a temple, and *esercitio* exercise, in their plural haue *tempij*, *esercitij*, whereby they differ from *tempi*, the plurall of *tempo*, time. *esserciti* of *esercito*, an Armie. ibid.

The declining of a nowne of the third Declension.

Nom. *il grembo*, the lap.		*i grembi.*
Gen. *del grembo.*		*de i grembi.*
Dat. *al grembo.*	Plural.	*a i grembi.*
Accu. *il grembo.*		*i grembi.*
Abl. *Dal grembo.*		*Da i grembi.*

These nownes following make their plurel in i e *or* a.

Dito a finger.
Ciglio an eie-lid.
Riso laughter.
Castello a castell.
Stride a crying.
Pugno a fist.
Cath: Dulcis, fol. 55. *Quadrello* the quarrell of a crosse-bow.
Anuello a ring.
Frutto fruit.
Calcagno the heele.
Ginocchio the knee.
Osso a bone.
Corno a horne.
Vestigio a steppe.
Sacco a bagge.
Braccio an arme.
Legno woode.
Peccato sinne.
Labbro a lippe.
Filo threed.
Vestimento a garment.
Coltello a knife.
Membro a member.
Letto a bed.
Lenzuolo a sheete.
Muro a wall.
Fato destinie.
Fondamento a foundation.

Plural { *i ditti.* / *Le* { *ditte.* / *ditta*, the Toscan doth only vse this termination with the Article Feminine.

These others make their plurall in i, *or* in, *ora*.

Campo a field	*Lato* a side	*Orto* a garden
Fato destinie	*Ramo* a bough	*Costume* custome
Prato a meddow	*Arco* a bowe	*Biada* corne
Luogo a place	*Borgo* a suburbe	*Fico* a figge
Fiume a river	*Grado* a greese	*Corpo* a bodie

Plural

Plurall, *i rami*, & *le rame*. But the termination in *ora*, is now out of vſe. *Lapsus*, fol. 228.

Aconsalats of nownes:

Some words are of two declenſions as *Fronda* and *fronde*, *loda* and *lode*, in the plurall *lode* and *lodi*, praiſe.

Others that in the ſingular end in *a*, & *e*, but in the plural end only in *e*, as *il gregge*, *la greggia* a flocke, plurall *le gregge*.

Some in the ſingular end in *e*, only, but in the plurall ende in *e*, and *i*, as *il fine* plurall *i fini*.
ſo *il*, and *la fonte*, plu. *i fonti* & *le fonti*. *le fine*.

Some that end in *a* or *e*, and in the plurall in *e*, & *i*, as *orecchia*, & *orecchio*, an eare: plur: *le orecchie*, or *gli orecchi*. Such are theſe *bi-ſogna* neede. *dimanda* a queſtion. *ſcrita* a bill. *Chioſtra* a cloiſter. *oliua* an olive. *Vela* a vaile. *cerchia* a circle. *aiuto* helpe. *pezza* a peece. *puzza* a ſtench.

Some end in *o*, and *e*, as *penſiero*, or *penſiere* a thought ſuch are *ſentiero*, a path-way. *deſtriero* a courſer. *Cinghiaro* a wild bore, &c.

Thoſe nownes that end in *i*, are either proper names, as *Gio-vanni* Iohn: plu: *i Giovanni* or elſe they be names of families, and are all of the plural nomber, as *i Neri*.

Nownes in *o*, are for the moſt part Feminines apocopated, are *virtù ſervitù*. Except theſe maſculines, *Gieſù Corſù*, *Arco*, & *grù*, a crane: which in the plural change nothing.

Duo for the maſculin & *due* for the feminine, which notwith-ſtanding is vſed in both genders, as *due ſorelle*, two ſiſters, *due* or *duo fratelli* two brethren. Likewiſe *ambedue* and *ambedui*, both. *en-trambi* and *entrambe* both together. But *amendue* both, is of both genders.

Cento, *dugento*, *trecento* are common to both genders.

Mille in compoſition looſeth one of its liquids and chan-geth *e*, into *a*, as *duemila* 2000. *tremila* 3000. *Lapsus*, 230.

Of Derivatives.

Nownes derivatiues are either of

1 Diminishing and they are of diuers formes, as of *casa* an house. *casina, casellana, casuzza casoccia, casipola*, a little cottage of *huomo*, a man. *huomaccino, huomicciuolo, huomicciatto, huomicciatsolo, huomuzzo*, a dwarfe. *vecchio* an old man. *vecchiarello, vecchiuzzo* a little old man.

2 Increasing as of *casa* an house. *casone, casotto, casettone*, a great house. *huomone, huomaccione* a tall man. *vecchione, vecchiotto*, a very old man. *libro, librone* an huge volume.

3 Of reproach as *huomaccio*, a bad man. *vecchiaccio* an olde knaue. *libraccio* or *libretta* a paltry booke. *rotaccio* or *ribaldaccio* a varlet. *Casaccia* and *Stanzaccia* an old house. *Saionaccio* an old bare coate.

Adiectiues.

Adiectiues in *e*, serue to both genders as *Gentil huomo, gentil donna. Felice è quello, felice è quella.*

Adiectiues in *e*, serue to both genders, as *di pari ingegno* of a like wit, *di pari volontà* of like will. *Ogni* is only vsed in the singular, whose plurall is supplyed by *tutti*, and *tutte*. *Parecchi* many or manifold, is only of the plurall nomber.

Adiectiues in *o*, make their feminine by changing *o*, into *a*, as *bello, bella* faire.

Degrees of Comparison.

The Comparatiue is formed by the particles *più* more, *meno* lesse, and is increased by these words *molto, assai*, as *molto* or *assai più dotto*, much more learned. Except

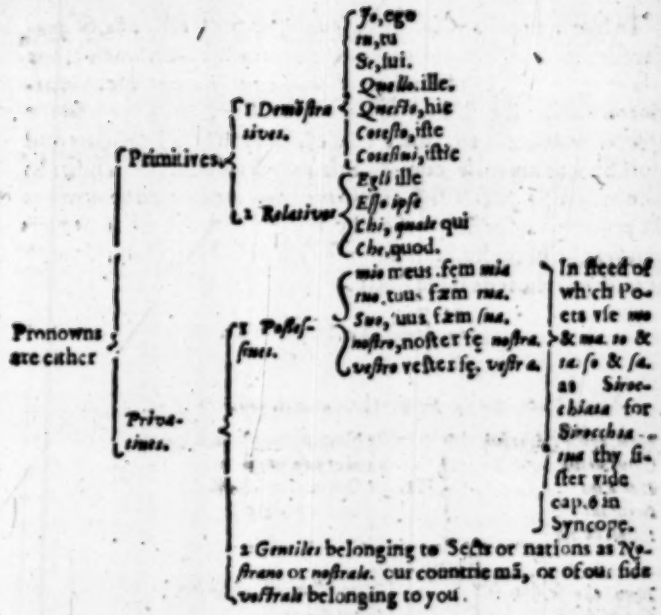
buono comp. *migliore*
male comp. *peggiore*
piccolo comp. *minore.*
magno comp. *maggiore.*

The superlatiue in *issimo*. as *brutto* foule *più brutto*, super *brutissimo.*

Of the Pronounes

Cap. 2.

Pro-



The Primitives are thus declined.

	Io		Tu			Se
Io or I	Noi	Tu	voi			Gen di sẽ
di me	di noi	di te	di voi	Sing.		a se as ꝑ
a me Plur.	a noi	a te Plur.	a voi	&		se
mẽ	nor	te	voi	Plur.		dose.
da me	da noi	da te	da voi			

Nom. *quello* & *quel* which is vsed when the Substantive is expressed as *quel dottore* that Doctour.

Gen. *di quello*
Dat. *a quello. &c.*

Plur. Nom. *quelli ei*
quegli ei quei
Gen. *di quelli*

Quello is seldome vsed but rather *quegli* as *quegli occhi*, those eyes. *Quei* is sometimes of the Singular number as *qual è quei che dis[illegible] ei che vollè*. who is who nilleth what he would. *Dante* Cant. 2. *del Iuser.*

In

In like manner are declined. *Questo, hic*, poetically *esto*. & *questi* when it is put substantively without another Substantive, for *this thing*. or by way of division as *quelli e questi*, ille et iste. Genitive: *di questo*. &c. Likewise *Costui* iste. *Esso* & *desso*, as *esso lui* ille ipse. *egli è desso* ipse est. note that *esso* serveth to all genders and nombers. as *con esso lei*, cum illa ipsa. *con esso noi* cum nobis ipsis: In like māner *Stesso* & *Istesso* as also *medesimo* are ioyned to nownes & pronownes for Emphasie sake, as in English this word *Self*. As *egli stesso* he himselfe. *Se stesso* himself. *essi stessi* themselues. *Il cavallo medesimo* the selfe same horse.

Io
tu } *medesimo*, I my selfe &c.
egli

Egli is thus declined.

Nom. egli, e', ei', ei lui.		Nom. *Eglino, ellino*, & *egli, e', ei* et *loro*. vulg.
Genit. di lui	Plur.	Genit. *di loro*, & *lor*.
Dat. a lui		Dat. *a loro* &c.
Accus. lui		
Ablat. da lui.		

Fœminine.

Nom. ella. seldom *la*		*Nom. ellono, elle* vulg. *loro*
Genit. di lei.		*Genit. di loro*
Dat. a lei	Plur.	*Dat. a loro*
Accus. lei.		*Accus. loro*
Ablat. da lei.		*Ablat. da loro.*

Note that *lui* & *lei* are properly oblique cases, yet sometimes with the Poets they are vsed as Nominative cases, especially if the Relative *che* follow it as *lui che*, he who. *lei che* thee that. But this *Lepinius* seemeth not to allow of. fol. 13.

Note also that *egli* is sometimes vsed for elegancy sake, answering to our English word *it*. as *i' egli è vero* if it bee true. *egli non è gia molto guari tempo*. as in Freneh *Il n'y ha gueres*. it is not long agoe.

Colui is thus declined. Fœm.

Nom. Colui &c.	plur.	Nom. *Coloro*	*Colei*
Gen. di colui		Gen. *di coloro.*	*di colei &c.*
Dat. a colui &c.		Dat. *a coloro &c.*	Plur.
			Coloro &c.

So is *Costui* declined. is Fœm. *costei* plur. *di costoro.*

Costo-

Coteſtui. this very ſame man, for it is of more force then *coteſtoiſſe.* it is in frequent vſe amonge the vulgar but ſeldome found in any good authour. *Fa:coteſſei.* plur. *coteſſoro.*

Chi is ſometime a nowne Interrogative, as, *chi ha egli percoſſo?* whom hath he ſmitten? Sometimes a Relative, as *Io non conoſco chi ardiſca cio fare.* I know not who dares doe this, thence are cõpounded, *Chi che,* and *chiunque* & *qualunque,* whoſoever. *Che che* quicquid, whatſoever.

Chi, is thus Declined.

Nom. Chi
Gen. di chi et *di cui*
Dat. a chi & *a cui.*
Accuſ. chi
Abl. da chi.

chi never changeth its voice neither in gender nor number. Likewiſe *che.*

as { *Lo Studio* / *la ſcienza* / *le virtù.* / *i vitij.* } *Ch' Io ſeguo,* the ſtudie, vertues or vices which I purſue.

Quale is ſometimes a Relatiue, aſmuch as *Chi.* Auvertimenti fol. 16. as *Il quale* the which. Sometimes an Interogative as *Qual grattai* what thankes. Sometimes it is vſed for *coſi,* So. Sometimes it is a Diſtributive, as, *qual torna a caſa, e qual ſ' auuida su ſelva.* one returneth home and another neaſteth in the wood. *Cath. Dulcis* fol. 61. it is thus declined.

Maſc: & Fœm: *il* & *la quale.* Gen. *del* & *della quale,* Plur: *i,* & *le quali.*

Likewiſe *Tale* which with an Article before it is a Demonſtrative as. *Il tale* the ſame, or, ſuch a one *la tale.* plur. *i et le tali* and by contraction *tai* and *ta'.*

Altro and *altri, aliud vel alter,* as *egli e non altri.* he & no other in the oblique caſes it hath *altrui.* as *d' altrui, ad altrui,* &c.

Cio, hoc, is vſed ſometimes, for *queſto* or *quello,* as *cio fu il fortiſſimo Hettore.* this was the moſt valiant Hector. *cio erano vaghiſſimi giouani.* theſe were trimme youthes. *Auuert. fol.* 16. but this is too ancient and not to be followed.

Theſe words are commonly referred to the Pronowns.

Ogniuno } and *Ciaſcuno* } everie one.
Ciaſcuno, and by *Epenthesis ciaſcheduno.* or by *apocope ciaſcun* each one.
Veruno } no mã; nor any, & theſe are both affirmatives &
Niuno } negatives, like *Perſonne* with the French, *Auuertimenti* 1648. are vſed for *alcuno,* as *non c' è niuno* here is not one.

Vnder the Pronoune are compriſe thoſe affixes which are ioyned to verbes. ſuch as are theſe vſed for

there Pronownes in the Dative caſe { *mi, ti, ſi* } for *a* { *me* mihi, *te*, tibi, *ſe* ſibi } plur. { *ne, ci, ce* nobis, *ve, vi*, vobis } for { *a noi, a voi.*

gli, & *li*, to him or them. *lo* him in the Accuſ. *le* to her or them. *la* her in the Accuſ.

Adde vnto theſe, theſe compounded of the affixes *mi ti* & *lo* by chãging *e* into *o* { *Melo* and *mel* *Io mel patirò, poſſi, cõme Iddio vuole.* I will endure it for mine owne as it ſhall pleaſe God
Telo and *tel* as *tu tel terrai* thou ſhal keepe it to thy ſelfe
Celo and *cel* as *noi cel terremo.* we wil keepe it to our ſelues
Selo and *ſel*, as *eſſi ſel fanno.* they doe it for themſelues.
Velo and *vel*, as *voi vel goderete per mio amore.* you ſhall enioy it for my ſake.

Gli when it is ioyned to theſe particles *lo, li, la, le, ne.* it interpoſeth *e* *glielo mandero* I will ſend it him. *gliele dirò quanto prima. s. deſegni* I will tell him your purpoſes as ſoone as I can. *gliela dirò.* I will tell him the matter. *gliele promiſi* I promiſed him the things. *Hoglene grado* and *honeglí grado*, and *gliene ho grado*, and *ne gli ho grado*, I thanke him for it.

Ne is either a Relative rehearſing the thing mencioned before, agreeing to both nombers: & ſignifieth aſmuch as *di queſto* or *di queſti*. as *preſtagliene.* lend him ſome of it. *de' danari gliene accomodai* as for money I lẽt him ſome. *ne fece gran romore.* He made a great bruite of it. Or elſe it is an Adverbe deſigning a place, as *Io me ne vo.* I goe my way thither.

Ce is either for the Pronowne *noi* or elſe it is an Adverbe of place vſed as we vſe our word *there* & it is ſeldome found without *ne*, as *Ce ne fai gran torto.* herein you doe vs great wrong. *Andiancene*, for *Andiamoſene* let vs goe hence. *Andremocene* or *andrencene* we will goe hence or thither *Darencene* we will goe to cuffes for *daremo a noi Ne, i. delle percoſſe.* Lapin. fol. 273.

Ci & *vi* are both Relatives & alſo adverbs of place, as *mandavici* ſend vs thither. *Vi* is a Relative of the perſon; *Ne* is a Relative of the thing as in thiſ ſpeech *Rallegratevene.* glad you ſelves thereat: But in this *Andatevene*, goe yee your waies. here *Ne* is an Adverbe of place. Lapin. ibid.

Theſe

Theſe Affixes *mi, ti, ſi, vi, ci*, change *i*, into *e*.

1 Firſt when they be ioyned with *ne*, as *ve ne darò eſſempio*, I wil giue you an example hereof. *Alcuno vi ſe ne vegga*, there may ſome one ſuch be found. *Me ne rendo ſicuro*. I am ſure of it. *Se ne riſe*, he laughed at it. *me ne dolſe* it greeved me. *Auvert*. fol. 12.

2 Secondly, if they bee ioyned with *ſe*, as *chi che te ſe l'habbia detto*. Whoſoever told it thee, &c. *Auvert*. ibid.

3 Thirdly, when a word is put betweene them and the verbe as *te gli mandarò*. I will ſend you them. *me lo dirà*, he will tel it me. *ve le leggerò*. I will read them vnto you. *egli diſſe coſi a me*, hee told me ſo. But in the end, if an Article come betweene, they end in *i*, as *dallami* giue her me. Otherwiſe if the Article bee placed after the Affix, they end in *e*, as *dammela*. So *faroletí, farottele*. The beſt Toſcan is, ſo to place them that they may end in *i*, as *dallami* rather then *dammela, lo mi portò*, rather then *me lo portò*. ibid. *Fortuniu*, fol. 12. excepteth if *L* or *R* ſtand before the Affix, for then it may end in either, as *farmi* and *farme*. *Calmi* & *calme*, I care for it.

4 Fourthly vvith a prepoſition, as *di me, di te*, not *di mi, &c.*

5 Laſtly, when they are pronounced a part from the verbe, as *purgon ſe ſotto la tua balia. Dante. Cant. 1. del Paradiſ.* and they make their purgation before thy authority.

Note that theſe Affixes may be placed either before or after the verbe. As we may ſay *portollomi*, or *lo mi portò*, or *me lo portò*. So *dirolleti*, or *dirottelo*, or *lo ti dirò*, or *te lo dirò*, or *dirolti*. So *feceloſi*, or *feeſelo*, or *lo ſi fece*, or *ſe lo fece*, or *feceſi*, or *felſi*, where the Affix being tranſpoſed, changeth its vowell.

Note alſo that if the verbe be a polyſyllable we put the pronowne betweene the verbe and the Article, as *portamelo*, rather then *portalomi, Lapin*, fol. 271.

If two be ioined togither they end both in *i*, except *ne* be one and they keepe their order, that is, *mi* before *ti*, and *ti* before *ſi*, *Auvert*, fol. 13. as *je mi ti dono* I giue my ſelfe vnto you. *et ſi ſe incontro* he came towards vs. *mi vi conduceranno* they ſhal bring me thither. *je ſon contento a darmiti et farmiti prigione* I am conrent to yeeld my ſelfe yourpriſoner. not *dartimi, fartimi*.

The Affixes double their conſonant when they are put after words of one ſyllable, Or any other word that is accented in the

laſt. As *amollo*, hee loued him. *trouommi* he found me. *Vdillo* I heard him. *vdicci* he heard vs. *vdirollo* I will heare him. *amerollo* I will loue him. *dammi* giue me. *fammi* make me. *ſũne* there was. So we ſay, *Souui dire* I can tell you. for *vi ſò dire*. Likewiſe *hatti, fatti*, for *hai a te* thou haſt it to thy ſelfe. *fai ate*. So *faceſtu*, for *faceſti tu*. by Apocope, &c.

Of the Verbe. CAP. 10.

Franciſcus Fortunius, & *Ludovicus Dolce*, fol. 55. will haue but two Coniugations. But I rather follow *Lapinius*, fol. 26. who after the Latines ſetteth downe fowre according to the Characteriſticall vowels of their Infinitiues.

The firſt is of *a* long, as *amáre* to loue.
The ſecond of *e* long, as *teněre* to hold.
The third of *e* ſhort, as *léggere* to reade.
The fourth of *i* long, as *ſentíre* to feele.

Their moodes and tenſes are the ſame with the Latines. Except the Aoriſt which they borrow from the Greeks, as we doe the like in Engliſh, *I went, I ran, I rode, I ſate*, &c.

Rules for the forming of the tenſes.

1 The preſent tenſe of the moſt and the hardeſt words is to be ſeene after the Theame in *Florios* Dictionarie. The firſt perſon plurall putteth *amo* to the 2. ſingular, *tu ami, legi, odi, noi amiámo, leggiámo*, &c. The 2. perſon plurall from the Infinitiue by changing *r* into *t*, as *dovére, dovete. morire morite. andare, andate*. Except *ſiete* of *eſſere. beuére* of *bere*, &c.

2 The firſt perſon of the Imperfect tenſe endeth in *a*, and it is formed from the 2. plurall of the preſent by changing *te* into *va* as *amate, amava*. Except *faceva* of *fate*. The third perſon is common, Syncopated as *vedéa, ſentía*, &c. for *vedeua*, &c. The Florentines and Senenſes, make the firſt perſon in *vo*, that it may differ from the 3. perſon that endeth in *va*, *Cath: Dulcis*, fol. 72.

3 The Aoriſt in the 3. firſt coniugations is formed by adding *i.* to the 3. perſon Singular of the preſent as of *ama, vede, perde*, aoriſt *Io amai, perdei, vedei*. In the 4. coniugation it is made by adding *i.* as *vdij, ſentij* Auuert. fol. 28. but this chiefely happeneth to verbes in *iſco*, as *languiſco, languij, ardiſco ardij*. otherwiſe it endeth in *i* accented, as *vdì*. Sometimes *o* is added as *Io vdio, ſentio*,

ſortio

sortio Lapin. fol. 235.

The 2. person is most vsually in the most verbes formed frō the 3. person Singular of the present tense by adding *sti* as *Io vidi, tu vedesti*, from *vede. Io tacqui, tu tacesti*, of *tace, valsi, valesti* of *vale. Io sciolsi tu scioglisesti*, of *scioglie. Duole, dolesti, cuoce, cocesti. venni venisti; tenni tennesti.*

The 3. person plurall suffereth 3. Apocopations, in the 1. Cōiugation as *amárono, amaron, amaro, amár.* in the 2. & 3. Coniuga. it onely addeth *ro* to the 3. person singular, as *pose, posero*, and *posono. Venne, vennero* et *vennono. Scrisse scrissero* and *scrissono* If the 3. Singular bee accented the 3. Plurall doubleth *n* as *perdenno, fenno, denno, vdinno. cadenno.* of *perdè, fè vdì* &c. Auvert, fol. 36.

4 The preterperfect tense in verbs Actives is formed by the verbe *Ho*, In verbs Neuters & Passives it is formed by the auxiliar verb *Io sono*. whose Coniugation is to bee seene in the Table of Verbes.

5 The Future tense accenteth the last in the 3. persons Sinlar and hath *e* in the *penultima* in the 3. first Coniugations & *i* in the 4. *Io amerò, amerai, amerà. prevederò, leggerò, vdirò.*

This tense in the 2. Coniugation in many verbs suffereth *Apocope*, as *haurò & harrò* for *haverò. parrò*, for *parerò, darrò* for *dolerò. varrà* for *valerà berà* for *bisognerà parrà* for *parerà, cadrà* for *caderà, dourò* for *doverò. terrò* for *teverò. saprò* for *saperò. rimarrò* for *rimanerò.* So in verbs of the 1. Coniug. as *merrà* for *menerà. gerrà* for *genera. comprò* for *comperò. dimorrò* for *dimorerò.* Also in the 3. Coniugat: as *torrò* for *toglierò, sciorrò* for *scioglierò. Sciorrò* for *sciogliero. porrò* for *porrò.* Likewise in the 4. Coniug. as *morrò* for *morirò. sarrò* for *salirò. guarrò* for *guarirò. verrò* for *venirò.*

The termination in *abbo* and *aggio* is ancient and out of vse as *darò, darabbò* & *daraggio.* So *diraggio. falliraggio, cadrò cadrabbo*, and *cadraggio. Auvert*, fol. 36.

6 The 2. person Sing. of the Imperative of the 2. Coniugatiō is formed from the 3. of the present tense, as *ama tu.* In the other Coniugations from the 2. as *leggi, tieni, odi.* The 3. person of the Imperative in the 1. Coniugation endeth in *i* as *amicolui.* In the other Coniugat. it endeth in *a* as *veggacolui.* These Apocopa-

ted. *Co'* for *cogli*, *acco'* and *racco'* for *accogli*, *raccogli*. *to'*, *tei*, and *te* for *togli*. *ve'* for *vedi*. *guardi* for *guardati*.

7 The preſent of the Optatiue in the 1. Coniug: is formed frō the preſent of the Indicatiue, by changing *o* into *i*, as *jo amo*. Opt. *jo ami*. *jo ſpaccio*, *jo ſpacci*. Some haue a double *i*, as *ſtratio*, *ſtratij*, *diſvio*, *jo diſvij*. The other Coniugations change *o* into *a*. as *jo dico*, *jo dica*, *giungo*, *jo giunga*. Thoſe words that end in *co* and *go*, in the 2. perſon interpoſe *h*, as *jo dico*, *tu dichi*, *tu prieghi*.

The imperfect tenſe, is formed frō the 2. perſon plural of the preſent of the Indicatiue by changing *te* into *ſſi*, as *amate*, *ameſſi*. *legete leggeſſi*.

The Imperfect tenſe of the Subiunctiue is formed from the Future of the Indicatiue by chainging *ai*, into *ei*, as *jo amerai*. *jo amerei*.

Of a verbe Paſſiue.

A verbe Paſſiue is made by taking the participle of any verb and putting it to every tenſe of the auxiliar verbe: *jo ſono*

	jo ſono amato, I am loued.	*Noi ſiamo amati*.
as preſens	*tu ſei amato*, thou art loued.	*Voi ſete amati*.
	colui è amato, he is loued.	*Coloro ſono amati*

Imperfectum. *jo ero amato*. I was loued. *Noi eravamo amati*, *&c*.

The third perſons both ſingular and plurall in all verbes are vſed paſſiuely if *ſi* be put before or after thē, as *ſi ama* or *amaſi*. he is loued, *ſi amano*, or *amanſi* they are loued. *Imperfectum*. *Si amava* or *amavaſi*, he was loued, *ſi amavano* or *amavanſi* they were loued. *Aor*. *ſi amò* or *amoſſi*, he was loued. Pret. *S'è amato* or *eſſi amato* he hath bin loued. *Futur*. *ſi amerà* or *ameraſſi* he ſhall be loued. *Lapinus*, fol. 58. giveth this rule, that when we alke a queſtion about a thing that is altogither incertaine wee put *ſi* before the verbe as *Done ſi va*? whether go we? *Quando ſi legge*? when is the lecture. But in a thing that is doubtfull, wee put *egli* before the verbe, and it is as much as *an* or *nunquid* in Latin, as *vaſſi egli ancora*? nunquid etiam nunc itur? what doe we go yet? *Leggeſi egli hoggi*? is there any Lecture to day. We may anſwere both waies, *leggeſi*, *vaſſi* by putting *ſi* after the verbe, or *egli ſi legge* there is a lecture. Where *egli* is but an expletiue particle.

The Infinitiue with *ſi* is likewiſe paſſiuely vſed, as *niuna coſa ſi*

potra

potra con amici trattare, che se ad essi non è palese essi subitamente non sospichino contra a loro adoperarsi, there is nothing that can be treated of betweene friends, but that if it bee not made plaine vnto thē, they presently suspect it to be wrought against themselues.

Of Verbes Impersonals.

Verbs Impersonals are likewise formed by putting *si* before or after the third person singular of verbes, throughout all tenses, as before is said in the Passiue; but this is the differēce as *Catharinus Dulcis* obserueth, fol. 101. that a verbe passiue is for the most part ioined with some nowne, as *Guardinsi lo Spedale*, Let the Spittle houses be viewed. And they haue a transition or transitiue relation to the person that suffereth, as saith *Lapinus*, fol. 65. *assi molti prima che essi il materno latte habbiano gustato, se n' vccidono*, many die before they haue tasted of their mothers milke. But the Impersonals are put absolutely without any constructions with a nowne, as *si dorme*, men say. *si ama*, men loue.

These are made by prefixing *Si*

Si debbe and *debbesi*, *debet*.
Si può and *puossi*, *potest vel licet*.
Si vuole and *vuolsi*, *expedit*.
Si conviene & *convienesi*, Convenit
Si dice and *dicesi*, decet.
Si disdice and *disdicesi*, dedecet.
Si ricerca and *ricercasi*, exigit.
Si confa and *confassi*, Cōgruit.
Si appartiene & *appartiensi*, attinet.

as *A te si conviene studiare*, it behoueth thee to studie. *Come si conviene*, or, *si confà a te hoggimai maturo il carolare, jl giostrare, o l'armeggiare?* how doth it befit thy age, to caroll, iust, and vse feates of armes? *la tua vita non si confà alla tua professione*, thy life squareth not with thy profession. *Ciò che si vuole, non si fà sempre*, that which is expedient and which a man willeth is not alwaies done.

Some be made by

Sta bene it fareth well. *è dicevole* it is seemely. *è convenevole* it is cōvenient. *è disdicevole, e sconvenevole, as non è a tua età convenevole l'andar di notte e'l contrafarti*, it is not for your yeares to walke in the night and to disguise your selfe.
Egli si fà bel tempo, it is faire weather.

Cir-

Circumlocution.

Egli si fa giorno or *dì*, it is day.
Egli si fa sera. or *notte*, it waxeth night.
Egli or *ei piene*, it raineth.
Ei nevica, or *neva*, it snoweth.
E' folgora, it lightneth.
Ei lampeggia, it shineth.
Ei tuona, it thundreth.
Egli verna, it is winter or cold weather.

These are without, *ſ*

Accade, accidit.	*Tocca, pertinet.*
Auviene, evenit.	*Lice, licet.*
Intervieue, contingit.	*Duole, vel increſce, tædet vel miſeret.*
Souviene, venit mihi in mentẽ	
Biſogna, opus eſt vel oportet.	*Cale, Græce μέλει Latine curæ eſt, Gall: jl chault.*
Occorre, opus eſt vel exigit.	

Beſogna is vſed in all tenſes abſolutely without the reciprocque particles, *mi, ti, &c.* as *jl biſogna ch'io ami*, it is needfull that I loue, not *il mi biſogna*. the reſt vſe the affixes, as *di queſto fatto gran. demouue mi duole*, I am very ſorry for this fact. *di voi m'increſce*, I am ſorry for you.

Cale, is thus declined, like *jl chault* in French, and hath the ſame vſe.

Præſ. *Cale, jl chault.*
Imperfect. *Calena*, or *calea, il challoit.*
Aoriſt. *Calſe, jl challuſt.*
Præt. *ha Caluto, jl ha challu.*
Fut. *Calera, il chaudra.*
Sub: præſ. *caglia, qu'il chaille.*
Imperf. *caleſſe*, or *carrebbe* for *calerebbe. jl challut.*
Infin. *calére: challoir.*

It is conſtrued, as in French, with a Datiue caſe before it and a genitiue caſe after it or ne *in ſtead thereof.*

Non ti cale del tuo honore, you haue no care of your honour.
Vi cale di cio? Doe you care for this.
Amo ne calſe, Gallice. jl m'en challuſt, I take care for it.

The Anomala of the firſt Conjugation.

Andare, to goe.

Præſ.

Pref. Io vo & vado. tu vai colui va. Noi andiamo & gimo, voi andate & gite. coloro vanno & vadano. et van

Imperf. Io andava or giua, tu andavi et giui &c. plural. noi andavamo, et giuamo,

Aoriſt. Io andai et gij, tu andaſti & giſti, colui andò et gì, noi andammo & gimmo, voi andaſte et giſte, coloro andarono. girono.

Pret. Io ſono andato et ito &c. plu. noi ſiamo andati et iti.

Pluſq. perf. Io era andato et ito &c.

Fut. Io anderò et girò. tu anderai et girai. plu, noi anderemo,

Imperatiuo. va tu. vada colui. andiamo noi. andate voi, vadano & vadino coloro.

Opt. pref. Io vada, tu vada, colui vada & vadi. noi andiamo & giemo. voi andiate. coloro vadano & vadino.

Imperf. Io andaſſi et giſſi, tu andaſſi et giſſi. colui andaſſe et giſſe. noi andaſſimo et giſſimo, voi andaſte et giſte. coloro andaſſero *or* giſſero.

Imperf. Sub. Io anderei, girei et giria. tu anderesti et giresti. colui anderebbe. girebbe et giria. noi anderemmo et giremmo andereste gireste. coloro. anderebbono girebbono. giriano.

Infinit. Andare, ire et gire. *Partic.* andato, ito, et gito.

Dare to give.

Io do, tu dai. colui dà et dae. Noi diamo voi date. coloro danno. et dan. *Imperf.* jo dava. tu daui &c.

Aoriſt. jo detti, dedi, diei, et diè *as* dietelo *I gaue it thee.* tu desti. colui dette et diede. noi demmo. voi deſte. coloro dettono, dettero. diedero, dieder, diero, dier, diedeno, diennо et denno.

Fut. darò darai darà &c. *regularis.*

Imperat. da tu, dia colui, diamo noi, date voi, diano et dieno coloro.

Opt. pref. ch' jo dia, dij vel dea. tu dia, dij dei. dia quello, noi diamo, voi diate. coloro diano et dieno.

Imperf. ch' jo deſſi, tu deſſi. colui deſſe noi deſſimo &c.

Fare to doe, or make,

Pref. jo fo et faccio, tu fai. colui fà, face et fae, noi facciamo voi fate. coloro fanno. *Imperf.* jo faceua, facea et fea, tu faceui. colui faceua, facea et fea &c.

Aorist. jo feci, fei et fè. tu facesti et festi. colui fece fè et feò. noi facemmo et femmo. voi faceste et feste. coloro fecero, ferono, ferno, fero, fer. feciono et fenno. *Lapinus.*

Imperat. fa tu. f ccia quello. facciamo noi, fate voi. facciano quelli.

Opt. praes. ch' jo faccia, tu facci et faccia. colui faccia. noi facciamo. voi facciate. coloro facciano.

Imperf. jo facessi et fessi. tu facessi et fessi &c.

Stare to stand, or to be

Praes. jo sto. tu stai, colui sta. Noi stiamo; voi state. coloro stanno. *Imperfect.* io stava tu stavi &c.

Aorist. jo stetti et stei, tu stesti, colui stette. stiè et stè. Noi stemmo. voi steste. coloro stettero, sterono, steron. ster.

Imperat. sta tu. stia quello. stiamo noi, state voi, stiano et stieno coloro.

Opt. praes. ch' io stia vel steà, tu stii, stia, stiè. quello stia, stie. noi stiamo. voi stiate, quelli stiano et stieno.

Imperf. io stessi. tu stessi &c.

The Anomala of the 2. Coniugation

Note that many verbes which with the Latins are of the 3. Coniugation, with the Italians are of the 2. Coniugation, and contrariwise, as Cadére; *to fall.* colére *to honour.* sapére *to know &c. And these of the 3.* sólgere & lucere *to shine.* mólcere *to appease &c. which are otherwise with the Latins, and therfore I haue set them downe at large.* Algére *to be a cold. praes.* io algo. *Aorist.* io alsi. *Particip.* also.

Cadére *to fall. praes.* io cado et caggio, tu cadi, colui cade. noi cadiamo et caggiamo. voi cadete. coloro caddono et caggiono. *Aorist.* io caddi, et caddei tu cadesti, colui cadde et cadeò, cademmo cadeste caddero, caddono caderono caddéron cadder. &c. *Particip.* caduto. *Opt. praes.* jo cada et caggia.

Capére *to containe.* Florio *accéterh it for a verb of the first Coniug: But* Lapin. *fo.* 83. *&* Cath: Dulc. *fo.* 109. *make it an Anomalon of the* 2. *Coniuget. Praes.* io cappio, tu capi, colui cape, noi cappiamo, voi capéte, coloro cappiono. *Imperfect.* io capevo. *Aorist.* io capei, capesti, capè, capemmo, capeste, cappérono. *Prae.* io ho caputo *or* capito. *Fut.* io capetò. *This verbe is also of the* 4. *Coniugation. And with the Italians it is a verbe Neuter-passiue;* as, egli è si allegro che non

non cape nella pelle. *he is so lovely that he cannot be contained in his skinne. or his skinne will not hold him.* N'en pensier cape, non che'n verſi o'n rima. *it cannot be cõprehended in thought much leſſe in verſe or rime.*

Dolére, *to grieue. Praſ.* jo dolgo et doglio, tuo duoli, Col: duole duol, dole, noi dogliamo, voi dolete, quelli dolgono et dogliono *Imperfect*: jo doleuo, &c. *Aoriſt*: jo dolſi & dolti *Lapin.* fol. 82. tu doleſti. Col: dolſe, dolſe et dolue, noi dolemmo, voi doleſti, coloro dollero et dolſero. *Prat*: jo mi ſono doluto. *Fut.* jo dolerò et dorrò, &c. *Imperativ*: dogliati vel dolgati et duole tu, dogliaſi quello, dogliamo noi, &c. *Opt: prat*: jo doglia & dolga. *Imperf.* jo doleſſi. *Imperf. Sub.* jo dolerei & dorrei.

Dovére, *to owe. Praſ.* jo devo, deo, debbo, deggio, tu devidei, debbi. Colui deve deé, de, debbe, degge, noi debbiamo et dobbiamo, voi dovéte; coloro debbono, deano, deono, denno, den et deggiono, *Lapin.* 75. *Imperf.* jo dovevo, &c: coloro dovévano doveano, et dovieno. *Aoriſt.* jo dovei et dovetti tu doveſti, quello dovette et debbe; noi dovemmo, voi doveſte, coloro dovettero et debbero. *Fut*: jo doverò deurò et dourò. *Imperat*: debbi et, debbia tu, debbia colui, &c: *Optat: Praſ.* jo debba et debbia, tu debbi et debba, colui debba, noi dobbiamo, voi dobbiate, coloro debbino, debbano et debban. *Imperf.* jo doveſſi. *Partic.* dovuto.

Evadére *to eſcap. Praſ.* jo evado, *Aoriſt* jo evaſi, *particip.* evaſo. *Likewiſe* invadére.

Giacére, *to lie downe. Praſ.* io giaccio. *Aoriſt* io giacqui tu giacceſti, &c: coloro giacquero. *Prat*: io mi ſono giacciuto, *Fut*: io giacerò.

Godére, *to reioice. Praſ.* io Godo, *Aoriſt* io godei et goddetti, *Prat.* io mi ſono goduto.

Hebére, *to make blunt. Praſ.* io hebeſco, *Aoriſt* io hebei, *Prat.* io ho hebuto.

Internére, *to enter in. Praſ*: io interno, *Aoriſt* io internei, *Prat*: io ſono internuto.

Manére, *to remaine. Praſ*: io mango, *but the compounds are more in vſe, as* Rimanere, io rimango, *Aoriſt* io rimaſi et rimanſi et rimanei, *Prat*: io ſono rimanuto, rimaſo & rimaſto.

Parére, *to ſeeme. Praſ.* io paio, tu pari et par, quello pare et par,

noi pariamo & paiamo, *Cath: Dulcis*, 113, voi parete, coloro paiono, *Aorist* io parvi *and in verse* parsi, tu paresti, colui parve, *plu:* paremmo, pareste, coloro parvero et parvono, *Pret:* io mi sono paruto vel parso, *Fut:* io parrò parrai, &c: *Imperat:* pari tu, para quello: paiamo, parete, paiano, *Opt: præs:* io paia et para, tu paia, colui paia, noi paiamo, voi paiate, coloro paiano, *Imperf.* io paressi, &c.

Piacére, *to please. Præs.* io piaccio, *Aorist* io piacqui, piacesti, piacque, 3. *plur.* piacquero, *Præt.* io ho piacciuto.

Prandére, *to dine*, io prando, io pransi, io ho pranso.

Potére *to be able. Præs.* io posso, tuo puoi, colui può, pò, puoe, puote, puole, puol. noi possiamo et potemo, voi potete. coloro possono, ponno et pon. *Aorist* io potei & potetti, et poddi, *Avvertimento, fol.* 34. tu potesti. Colui puote & potea et pottette. noi potemmo, voi poteste, coloro poterono, et pottettero et poddero. *Præt.* io son posluto et potuto. *Fut.* io potrò et porrò, &c. *Optat præs.* io possa tu possi egli possa. coloro possino. *Imperf.* io potessi, &c.

Sapére, *to know*, io sò & saccio *Lapinus*, tu sai, colui, sà et sape. noi sapiamo, voi sapete, coloro sanno, *Aorist* io seppi et sappi, tu sapesti, colui seppe. noi sapemmo, voi sapeste. coloro seppero, sappero, et sappeno. *Pret.* io ho saputo. *Fut:* io saprò. *Imperat.* sappi tu, sappia quello, sappiamo noi, sapete voi, sappiano coloro. *Opt. præs.* io sappia et saccia, tu sappi quello sappi, &c. *Imperf.* io sapessi, &c.

Sedére, *to sit. Præs.* io siedo, seggo & seggio, tu siedi, quello siede, noi sediamo et seggiamo, voi sedete, coloro siedono & seggono, *Aorist* io sedei et sedetti, tu sedesti, quello sedette, noi sedemmo, voi sedeste, coloro sedettero, et sedieno. *Præ.* io ho seduto et siso. *In like manner are his compounds*, possedere *declined. Imp.* siedi tu, seggia et segga colui.

Solére, *to be wont. Præs.* io soglio et solgo, tu suoli, suol, et suole colui suole et sole & suol, noi sogliamo, voi solete, quelli sogliono et solgono. *Imperf.* io soleva, solea et solia tu solevi et solei. colui soleua, &c. *It hath no Aorist and for its praterperfect tense it hath.* io hebbi in costume tu havesti in costume *Ludovico Dolce, fol.* 81. *But Lapinus giveth the preterperfect:* io sono solito, *it wanteth the Future: Optat. præs.* io soglia, &c. noi sogliamo, &c. *Imperfect.* io solessi, &c.

Ta-

Tacére *tobe silent. praſ.* io taccio, *Aoriſt* io tacqui et tacetti, tu tacesti, colui tacque, noi tacemmo, voi tacesse, coloro tacquero. *Prat.* io mi sono taciuto.

Temére, *to feare. Praſ.* io temo, *Aoriſt.* io temei et temetti, tu temesti, colui temè. noi tememmo, voi temeste coloro temettero. *Prat:* io ho temuto.

Tenére, *to hold. Praſ* io tengo et tegnio, tu tieni, colui tiene. noi teniamo et tegniamo, voi tenete coloro tengono, *Aoriſt* io tenni tu tennesti, &c: tenemmo, teneste, tennero. *Prat:* io ho tenuto. *Fut:* io terrò et terrò. *Imperat.* tieni tu, tenga colui. teniamo noi, tenete voi, tenghino coloro. *Opt: praſ.* io tenga et tegnia, tu tenga et tenghi noi teniamo, voi teniate coloro tenghino.

Valére, *to be worth. Praſ.* io vaglio et valgo: tu vali, noi vagliamo, voi valete, coloro valgono et vagliono, *Aoriſt* io valsi, *Prat:* io ho valuto.

Vedére, *to see, Praſ.* io vedo, veo, veggo et veggio, tu vedi, colui vede, noi veggiamo et vedemo, voi vedete coloro vedono et veggono. *Imperf.* io vedeua, &c. coloro vedevano vedeano et vedieno. *Aoriſt.* io vidi viddi, vedei, vedetti, tu vedesti, quello vidè, noi vedemmo, voi vedeste, coloro viddero, *Prat.* io ho veduto et visto. *Fut.* io vedrò. *Imperat.* vedi tu, vegga quello, veggiamo, noi vedete voi, veggano & veggiano quelli. *Opt. Praſ.* io vegga et veggia, tu veggi *or* veghi. egli vegga, veggia et veda. noi veggiamo, voi veggiate, coloro vedano veggiano et vegghino. *Imperf.* io vedesti *particip. praſ.* vedente *or* veggente. *particip. prat.* veduto *or* visto.

Volére, *to will. Praſ.* io voglio, vuò et vò, tu vuoi, colui vuole, vuol, vole. noi vogliamo, voi volete, coloro volono et vogliono. *Aoriſt* io volli et volsi tu volesti, quello vollé et volse. noi volemmo, voi voleste, coloro volsero, vollero vellero, vollono et vellon *Lapis fol. 79. Prat.* io ho voluto. *Fut.* io vorrò. *Opt. praſ.* io voglia, tu voglia & vogli, quello voglia. noi vogliamo, voi vogliate, quelli vogliono. *Imperf.* io volesti, &c. noi volessimo. voi voleste et volesti, quelli volessino et volessero.

Anomala of the 3. Coniugation.

Ascérgere, to be aware of, *accergo, accersi, accerta.*

Addúcere & addurre, to bring to, Præſ. *adduco*, aoriſt. *addúſſi*. participi. *addotto*. likewiſe *conducere* to cõduct, *tradurre* to tráſlate.

Accéndere to kindle *accendo, acceſi, acceſo, et accenſo.*

Affliggere to afflict, *affligo, affliſſi, affliſto.*

Anciděre to kill, *anciido, anciſi, anciſo.*

Árdere to burne, *ardo, arſi, arſo.*

Arrógere to adde, *arrogo, arrogei, arrogiuto et arrotto.* Lapin. ſo 204.

Báttere to beate, *batto battei et battetti, battuto.*

Bévere et bére to drinke. *Bevo et beo.* Aoriſt. *bevvi et bebbi.* 3. plur. *colore beuvero.* particip. *bevuto et beuto.* Auvertimenti fol. 35.

Cérnere to diſcerne, *cerno, cernei et cerſi, Ludi Dolce.* 118. *cernuto.*

Chérere to demaund: *io chero, cheſi, choſto,* & hence is the Gerund *Cherendo* ſaith Lapinius fol. 110.

Chiédere idem. *io chiedo et chieggio, chieſi, chieſto.*

Chiudere, to ſhut, *io chiudo, et chiuggo*, Lapin. 106. *chiuſi, chiuſo.* Likewiſe *conchiudere.*

Cíngere et cíngere, to gird, *cingo, cinſi, cinto.*

Cogliere et corre, to collect, alſo to hit. *io colgo, tu cei, colui colge, voi cogliete, coloro colgono io colſi*, Part. *colto.*

Cognóſcere, to know, *cognoſco*, Aoriſt. *io conobbi, tu cognoſceſti*, \ *colui conobbe.* 3. plur. *conobbero*, part. *conoſciuto.*

Concédere, to graunt, *concedo, conceſſi, concedei et concedetti, conceſſo, et concediuto.*

Concépere, concepo, concepei or *concepetti* part. *conceito* or *concepito.* to conceiue a child.

Concídere to ſhred, *concido, concidei et conciſi, conciſo, et concidiuto.*

Competére, to ſtrive in ſuite, *competo, competei, competiuto.*

Conquídere, to cõquere, *conquido, conquiſi, conquiſo.* Lapin. fol. 247.

Córrere, to runne, *io corro, corſi*, part. *corſo et corro.*

Crédere, to beleeve, præſ. *io credo credio, et creggio.* Aoriſt. *io credei, credetti, et* Syncope *cretti, et creſi.* 3. plur. *creſſero* part. *creſo* Auvertimenti fol. 34. *et credato.*

Créſcere, to increaſe, *io creſco, io crebbi*, particip. *creſciuto*, likewiſe *rincréſcere* to grieue.

Cuócere to ſeeth, *io cuoco*, Aoriſt. *io coſſi, cuocqui et cuocei.* part. *cotto.*

Cúpere, to deſire, *cupio, cupei, cupito.*

Degrédere to digreſſe, *degredo, degredei, degreſſo.*

Eccel-

Excéllere, excells, excelsi, excelso.
Elícere, to draw out, *elico, elicui, elicito.*
Erígere to set vp, *erigo, erexi, erecto.*
Estíngnere to extinguish, *estingo, estinxi, estincto.*
Fédere to cleaue, *fendo, fendei, fessi et fissi.* participio. *fendendo fesso, fisso et fitto* Lapin. 107.
Fédere to hurt or wound *fiedo, fiedei, fiedendo.*
Fíggere to fixe, *figgo, fissi fisso et fitto.*
Fíngere to faine *fingo, finsi, finto.*
Fléterе to weepe or waile, *fletto, flessi, flesso.*
Fólgere et fúlgere to shine. *folgo, folsi, folgendo et folsu*
Fóndere to melt, *fondo, fondei, fondendo et fuso.*
Frángere to breake *frango, franxi franto et fratto.*
Frémere to roare *fremo, fremei, fremendo.*
Friggere to frie *friggo, frissi, et friggei, fritto.*
Gémere to groane, *gemo, gemei, gemendo.*
Giúgnere to come or arrive, *giungo, giunsi, giunto.*
Infríngere, to infringe, *infringo, infrinsi, infrunto.*
Insístere, to insist, *insisto, insistei, insistito.*
Intrídere, to kneade dow, *intrido, intrisi intriso.*
Invértere, to invert, *inverto, invertei, inverso.*
Lédere, to hurt, *ledo, lesi* or *ledei, ledendo.*
Lúcere, to shine, *luco, lucei et luxi. Luciuto.*
Méttere, to put, *metto, misi, messo et mettuto et miso.*
Métere, to mowe, *mieto, mietei, mietuto.*
Mólcere, to appeale, *molcio, mulsi, molciuto.*
Múngere, to sucke a teate, *mungo, munsi, munto et mugiuto.*
Mórdere, to bite, *mordo, mordei et morsi Lapin. morso et morditu.*
Mólgere, to milke, *molgo, molsi, molgiuto.*
Muóvere, to moue, *muovo, mossi, mosso et muouto.*
Násцere, to be borne, *nasco, nacqui nasceсti.* 3. plur. *nacquero.* Part. *nato et nasciuto.*
Nascóndere, to hide, *nascondo, nascosi, nascoso et nascosto.*
Nuócere, to hurt, *nuoco, nocqui nuocesti* 3. plu. *nocquero. nociuto.*
Offéndere, to offend, *offendo, offesi, offeso.*
Páscere, to feede, *paseo, pascei, pascetti et pasco, pasciuto.*
Péndere, to hange *pendo, pendei, pendendo.*

Pe-

Percuſſero, to ſmite, *percuto*, *percuſſi* et *percoſſi*, *percuſſo* et *percuſſo*?

Pérdere, to looſe, *perdo*, *perdei* *perdetti*, *perſi*, *perduto* et *perſo*.

Piángere, to waile, *piango*, *pianſi*, *pianto*.

Pióuere, to raine, *piouo*, *piouei*, *piouui* et *piobbi*. 2. plur. *piouere*, Auvertimenti fol. 35.

Plándere, to clap hands, *plando*, *planſi*, *planſo* et *plandito*.

Póuere et *porre*, to put, *pongo* *tu poni*, *poſpóniamo*, *io poſi*, *poſto*.

Píguere, to paint, *pingo*, *pinſi*, *pinto*.

Pórgere, to reach out, *porgo*, *porgei* et *porſi*, *porgiuto*.

Prémere, to preſſe, *premo*, *premei* et *preſſi*, *premuto* et *preſſo*.

Préndere, to take, *prendo*, *preſi*, *preſo* & *prenſito*.

Procédere, to proceede, *procedo*, *procedei* *proceſſi*, *proceſſo*, et *procedato*.

Pubéſcere, to waxe ripe, *pubeſco*, *pubeſcei*, *pubeſcinto*.

Rádere, to ſhaue, *rado* *raſi*, *raſo* et *radato*.

Récere, to ſpew, *recio*, *reciei*, *reciuto*.

Redímere, to redeeme, *redimo*, *redimei*, *redimuto*.

Réggere, to governe, *reggo*, *reſſi*, *retto*.

Reſéllere, to refell, *reſello*, *reſelſi*, *reſelluto*.

Repétere, to replie, *repeto* *repetei*, *repetuto*.

Rendere, to render, *rendo*, *rendei* et *raſi*, *reſo* et *rendito*.

Reſídere, to reſide, *reſido*, *reſidei*, *reſidito*.

Reſúmere, to reſume, *reſumo*, *reſumei* et *reſunſi*, *reſunto*.

Retórcere, to recoyne, *ritorco*, *ritorſi*, *ritorto*.

Rídere, to laugh, *rido* *riſi*, *riſo*.

Riédere, to returne, *riedo*, *riedei*, *riedito*.

Riſpóndere, to anſwere, *riſpondo*, *riſpoſi*, *riſpoſo*, et *riſpoſto*.

Rómpere, to breake, *rompo*, *ruppi*, et *rompei*, *rotto*.

Scéndere, to climbe, *ſcendo*, *ſcendei*, *ſcendito*.

Scérnere, to diſcerne, *ſcerno* *ſcernei* et *ſcerſi*, Auvert. 35. *ſcernutol*

Sciógliere et *ſciorre*, to cull out, *ſciolgo*, *ſciolſi*, *ſciolto* et *ſcioluto*.

Sciogliere, to looſe, *ſciolgo*, *tu ſcioi*, *ſciolſi*, *ſciolto*.

Sciorre, to ſweepe or bruſh cleane, *ſciorro*, *ſciorſi*, *ſciorruto*.

Scióuere, to breake vp or fallow ground, *ſciouo*, *ſciouei*, *ſciouuto*.

Scórgere, to be aware of, *ſcorgo*, *ſcorgei*, *ſcorto*, et *ſcorgiuto*.

Scoſcéndere, to tumble downe, *ſcoſcendo*, *ſcoſceſi*, *ſcoſceſo*.

Sedére.

Scuotere to ſhake, ſcuoto, ſcoſſi, ſcoſſo.
Scrivere to write, ſcrivo, ſcriſſi, ſcritto.
Sérpere to creepe, ſerpo, ſerpei, ſerpito.
Soccómbere to be overcom, ſoccombo, ſoccombei, ſoccombuto.
Sólvere to loſe, ſolvo, ſolvei, ſoluto, ſolto.
Sórgere to ariſe, ſorgo, ſorſi, ſorgiuto et ſorto.
Spándere to ſheade, ſpando, ſpanſi, ſpanſo, ſpanto, ſpandato.
Spárgere to ſcatter, ſpargo, ſparſi, ſparſo et ſparto.
Spégnere to quench, ſpengo, ſpenſi, ſpento.
Spéndere to ſpend, ſpendo, ſpeſi, ſpeſo et ſpendato.
Spérnere to diſpiſe, ſperno, ſpreſi, ſpernuto.
Splándere to ſhine, ſplendo, ſplendei, ſplendato.
Sténdere to extend, ſtendo, ſteſi, ſteſo et ſtendato.
Strídere to make a noiſe, ſtrido, ſtridei, ſtridato.
Strígere to binde, ſtringo, ſtrinſi, ſtretto.
Strúggere to deſtroy, ſtruggo, ſtruſſi, ſtrutto.
Svéllere to plucke vp, ſvello, ſvelſi, ſvelto.
Súggere to ſucke, ſuggo, ſuggei, ſuggiuto.
Súmere to take ſome, ſumei, ſumuto.
Tángere to touch, tango, tangei, tangiuto.
Téndere to bende, tendo, tendei, tendato et teſo.
Téggere to cover, teggo, teggei, teggiuto.
Térgere to ſcoure, tergo, tergei, tergiuto.
Téndere to pole, tendo, tendei, tendato.
Térpere to become dull, terpo, terpei, terpito.
Túrgere to ſwell, turgo, turgei, turgiuto.
Téſſere to weave, teſſo, teſſei, teſſuto, teſto et teſſo.
Tórcere to wreath, torco et torgo, torcei et torſi, torto et torciato.
Togliére, torre et tor, to take away, io toglio et tolgo tu togli et toi, egli toglie, tolle, tor. jo, tolſi jo ho tolto. Fut. jo torrò. Impe. togli, toi tu, toglia quello, togliamo, togliete togliano et tolgano.
Tráhere, trággere et trarre, to drawe, jo tragg o tu trai, egli trae, tra. Noi traggiamo. voi traete, colore traggono. jo trassi, tratto.
Vincere to overcome, vinco, vinſi, vinto et vitto.
Vívere to live, vivo, viſſi, vivuto, viſſuto et viſſo. as Sarò qualſui, vivrò, come, jo ſo
Vólgere to turne, volgo, volſi et volgei, volto et volgiuto.

Addúcere & addurre, to bring to, Præſ. *adduco*, noriſt. *addoſſi*. participip. *addotto*. likewiſe *conducere* to cõduct, *tradurre* to tráſlate.

Accéndere to kindle *accendo, accesi, accesso, et acceſo.*

Affligere to afflict, *affligo, affloſſi, affliſſo.*

Aucidere to kill, *aucido, anciſi, anciſo.*

Árdere to burne, *ardo, arſi, arſo.*

Arrógere to adde, *arrogo, arrogei, arrogiuto et arroſto.* Lapin. fo 104.

Báttere to beate, *batto batteo et battetti, battuto.*

Bévere et bére to drinke. *Beuo et beo.* Aoriſt. *beuvi et bebbi.* 3. plur. *coloro beuvero.* participip. *bevuto et beuto.* Auvertimenti fo'. 35.

Cérnere to diſcerne, *cerno, cernei et cerſi, Ludi Dolce.* 118. *cernito.*

Chérere to demaund: *io chero, cheſi, cheſto,* & hence is the Gerund *Chaendo* ſaith Lapinius fol. 110.

Chiédere idem. *io chiedo et cheggio, chieſi, chieſto.*

Chíndere, to ſhut, *io chindo, et chiuggo*, Lapin. 106. *chinſi, chiuſo.* Likewiſe *conchindere.*

Cígnere et cíngere, to gird, *cingo, cinſi, cinto.*

Cogliere et corre, to collect, alſo to hit. *io colgo, tu cei, colui colge, noi cogliamo, voi cogliete, coloro colgono, io colſi*, Part. *colto.*

Cognóſcere, to know, *cognoſco*, Aoriſt. *io conobbi, tu cognoſceſti, colui conobbe.* 3. plur. *conobbero*, part. *conoſciuto.*

Concédere, to graunt, *concedo, conceſſi, concedei et concedetti, conceſſo, et conceduto.*

Concépere, *concepo, concepei* or *concepetti* part. *concetto* or *conceputo.* to conceiue a child.

Concídere to ſhred, *concido, concidei et conciſi, conciſo, et conciduto.*

Compétere, to ſtrive in ſuite, *competo, competei, competuto.*

Conquídere, to cõquere, *conquido, conquiſi, conquiſo.* Lapin. fol. 247.

Córrere, to runne, *io corro, corſi*, part. *corſo et corro.*

Crédere, to beleeve, præſ. *io credo credo, et creggio.* Aoriſt. *io credei, credetti, et* Syncope *cretti, et creſi.* 3. plur. *creſſero* part. *creſo* Auvertimenti fol. 34. *et creduto.*

Créſcere, to increaſe, *io creſco, io crebbi*, participip. *creſciuto*, likewiſe *rincréſcere* to grieue.

Cuócere to ſeeth, *io cuoco*, Aoriſt. *io coſſi, cuoqui et cuocei.* part. *cotto.*

Cúpere, to deſire, *cupio, cupei, cupito.*

Degrédere to digreſſe, *degredo, digredei, degreſſo.*

Eccel-

Eccíllere, *eccello*, *eccelſi*, *eccelſo*.
Elícere, to draw out, *elico*, *elicei*, *elito*.
E'rgere to let vp, *ergo*, *erſi*, *erto*.
Eſtíngnere to extinguiſh, *eſtingo*, *eſtinſi*, *eſtinto*.
Fóndere to cleaue, *fendo*, *fendei*, *feſſi* et *fiſſi*. participp. *fendato feſſo*, *fiſſo* et *fitto* Lapin. 107.
Fédere to hurt or wound *fiedo*, *fiedei*, *fiedato*.
Fíggere to fixe, *figgo*, *fiſſi* *fiſſo* et *fitto*.
Fíngere to faine *fingo*, *finſi*, *finto*.
Flétere to weepe or waile, *fletto* *fleſſi*, *floſſo*.
Fólgere et *fúlgere* to ſhine. *folgo*, *fulſi*, *folgito* et *folſo*.
Fóndere to melt, *fondo*, *fondei*, *fondato* et *fuſo*.
Frángere to breake *frango*, *franſi* *franto* et *fratto*.
Frémere to roare *fremo*, *fremei*, *fremito*.
Friggere to frie *frigo*, *friſſi*, et *friggei*, *fritto*.
Gémere to groane, *gemo*, *gemei*, *gemito*.
Giúgnere to come or arriue, *giungo*, *giunſi*, *giunto*.
Infríngere, to infringe, *infringo*, *infrinſi*, *infrinto*.
Inſiſtere, to inſiſt, *inſiſto*, *inſiſtei*, *inſiſtito*.
Intrídere, to kneade dow, *intrido*, *intriſi* *intriſo*.
Invértere, to invert, *inverto*, *invertei*, *inverſo*.
Lédere, to hurt, *ledo*, *leſi* or *ledei*, *ledato*.
Lúcere, to ſhine, *luco*, *lucei* et *luſſi*. *Lucito*.
Métere, to put, *metto*, *miſi*, *meſſo* et *mettito* et *miſſo*.
Miétere, to movv, *mieto*, *mietei*, *mietito*.
Mólcere, to appeaſe, *molcio*, *mulſi*, *molcito*.
Múngere, to ſucke a teate, *mungo*, *munſi*, *munto* et *mugnito*.
Mórdere, to bite, *mordo*, *mordei* et *morſi* Lapin. *morſo* et *mordito*.
Mólgere, to milke, *molgo*, *molſi*, *molgito*.
Muóvere, to moue, *muovo*, *moſſi*, *moſſo* et *movito*.
Náſcere, to be borne, *naſco*, *nacqui* *naſceſti*. 3. plur. *nacquero*. Part. *nato* et *naſcito*.
Naſcóndere, to hide, *naſcondo*, *naſcoſi*, *naſcoſo* et *naſcoſto*.
Nuócere, to hurt, *nuoco*, *nocqui* *nuoceſti*. 3. plu. *nocquero*. *nocito*.
Offéndere, to offend, *offendo*, *offeſi*, *offeſo*.
Páſcere, to feede, *paſco*, *paſcei*, *paſcetti* et *paſcito*, *paſcito*.
Péndere, to hange, *pendo*, *pendei*, *pendito*.

Pe-

Percuótere, to ſmite, *percuoto, percuotei et percoſſi, percoſſo et percuotuto?*

Pérdere, to looſe, *perdo, perdei perdetti, perſi. perduto et perſo.*

Piángere, to waile, *piango, pianſi, pianto.*

Pióvere, to raine, *piovo, piouei, pionui et piobbi.* 2. plur. *piónuere.* Auvertimenti. *fol.* 35.

Plándere, to clap hands, *plando, planſi, planſo et planduto:*

Pónere et porre, to put, *pongo tu poni, noi poniamo, io poſi, poſtai*

Píngere, to paint, *pingo, pinſi, pinto.*

Pórgere, to reach out, *porgo, porgei et porſi, porginto.*

Prémere, to preſſe, *premo, premei et preſſi, premuto et preſſo.*

Préndere, to take, *prendo, preſi, preſo & prenduto.*

Procédere, to proceede, *procedo, procedei proceſſi, proceſſo, et procedutto.*

Pubéſcere, to waxe ripe, *pubeſco, pubeſcei, pubeſciuto:*

Rádere, to ſhaue, *rado raſi, raſo et raduto.*

Récere, to ſpew, *recio, reciei, reciuto.*

Redímere, to redeeme, *redimo, redimei, redimuto.*

Réggere, to goverme, *reggo, reſſi, retto.*

Refélere, to refell, *refello, refelſi, refelluto.*

Repétere, to replie, *repeto repetei, repetuto.*

Rendere, to render, *rendo, rendei, et reſi, reſo et renduto.*

Reſídere, to reſide, *reſido, reſidei, reſiduto.*

Reſúmere, to reſume, *reſumo, reſumei et reſonſi, reſonto.*

Ricévere, to receiue, *riceuo, ricevei, ricevuto.*

Rídere, to laugh, *rido, riſi, riſo.*

Riédere, to returne, *riedo, riedei, rieduto.*

Riſſpóndere, to anſwere, *riſpondo, riſpoſi, riſpoſo, et riſpoſto.*

Ródere, to gnaw, *rodo, roſi, roſo et roduto.*

Rómpere, to breake, *rompo, ruppi, et rompei, rotto.*

Scándere, to climbe, *ſcando, ſcandei, ſcanduto.*

Scernere, to diſcerne, *ſcerno, ſcernei et ſcerſi*, Auvert. 35. *ſcernuto.*

Sciégliere et ſcierre, to cull out, *ſcielgo, ſcielſi, ſcielto et ſcelguto.*

Sciogliere, to looſe, *ſciolgo, tu ſcioi, ſcioſti, ſciolto.*

Sciorrere, to ſweepe or bruſh cleane, *ſciorro, ſciorſi, ſciorruto.*

Scióvere, to breake vp or fallow ground, *ſciouo, ſciouei, ſciouuto.*

Scórgere, to be aware of, *ſcorgo, ſcorgei, ſcorto, et ſcorginto.*

Scoſcéndere, to tumble downe, *ſcoſcendo, ſcoſceſi, ſcoſceſo.*

Sanóto.

Scuótere to ſhake, *ſcuoto, ſcoſſi ſcoſſo.*
Scríuere to write. *ſcriuo ſcriſſi ſcritto.*
Sérpere to creepe, *ſerpo, ſerpei, ſerputo.*
Soccómbere to be overcom, *ſoccombo. ſoccombei, ſoccombuto.*
Sólvere to loſe, *ſolvo, ſolvei, ſoluto, ſolto.*
Sórgere to ariſe, *ſorge, ſorſi. ſorgiuto et ſorto.*
Spándere to ſheade, *ſpando ſpanſi, ſpanſo, ſpanto, ſpanduto.*
Spárgere to ſcatter, *ſpargo, ſparſi, ſparſo et ſparto.*
Spégnere to quench *ſpengo, ſpenſi, ſpento.*
Spéndere to ſpend *ſpendo, ſpeſi, ſpeſo et ſpenduto.*
Spérnere to diſpiſe. *ſperno, ſpernei, ſpernuto.*
Splándere to ſhine, *ſplando ſplendei, ſplenduto.*
Sténdere to extend, *ſtendo, ſteſi, ſteſo et ſtenduto.*
Strídere to make a noiſe *ſtrido, ſtridei, ſtridiuto.*
Stríngere to binde, *ſtringo, ſtrinſi, ſtretto.*
Strúggere to deſtroy, *ſtruggo, ſtruſſi, ſtrutto.*
Svéllere to plucke vp, *ſvello, ſvelſi, ſvelto.*
Súggere to ſucke, *ſuggo, ſuggei, ſuggiuto.*
Súmere to take *ſumo, ſumei, ſumuto.*
Tángere to touch, *tango, tangei, tangiuto.*
Téndere to bende, *tendo, tendei, tenduto et teſo.*
Téggere to cover, *teggo, teggei, teggiuto.*
Térgere to ſcoure, *tergo, tergei, tergiuto.*
Tóndere to pole, *tondo, tondei, tonduto.*
Tórpere to become dull, *torpo, torpei. torputo.*
Túrgere to ſwell. *turgo, turgei. turgiuto.*
Téſſere to weaue, *teſſo, teſſei, teſſuto, teſto et teſſo.*
Tórcere to wreath *torco et torgo, torces et torſi, torto et torciuto.*
Togliere, torre et tor, to take away, *io toglio et tolgo tu togli et toi, colui toglie, tolle, toe. jo, tolſi, jo ho tolto.* Fut. *jo torro.* Impe. *togli, toi, to tu, toglia quello, togliamo, togliete, togliano et tolgano.*
Trábere, trággere et trarre, to drawe, *jo traggo tu trai, colui trahe et tra. Noi traggiamo. voi trabete, coloro traggono. jo traſſi, tratto.*
Víncere to overcome, *vinco, vinſi, vinto et vitto.*
Víuere to live, *vivo, viſſi, vivuto, viſſuto et viſſo.* as *Sarò qual fui, vivrò, come, jo ſon viſſo.*
Vólgere to turne, *volgo, volſi et volgei, volto et volgiuto.*

Vcciderc

Vccidere to kill, *vccido, vccisi, vccisо.*
Vngere to annoint, *vngo, vnsi, vnto.*
Vggere to darken, *vggo, vggei, vgginto.*
Vrgere to vrge, *vrgo, vrgei, vrginto.*

Note here that verbes which haue in their firſt perſons *n* before *g*, in the ſecond perſon put *g* before *n* as *jo cingo, tu cigni. jo iungo, tu iugni. jo mungo et tu mugni jo ſpengo tu ſpegni. jo pungo tu pugni jo piango tu piangi et piangni.* Lapin. 240.

Anomala of the 4. Coniugation.

The greateſt part of verbes of this Coniugation eſpeciallie of Polyſyllables, make their Præſent-tenſe in iſco, *which are only in vſe in the Præſent tenſes of all moods, & that in the third perſons ſingular, & the third perſon plurall: all other tenſes & perſons they haue from their primitives. as for example.* Vbidire *to obey.*

Præſ. Io vbidiſco, vbidiſci, vbidiſce. Noi, vbidiamo, vbidite, vbidiſcono. *or elſe by circumlocution, as* habbiamo ardire *for* ardiamo *Imperfect.* Io vbidiva. *Aoriſt.* jo vbidi. *Fut.* vbidirò. *Imperat.* vbidiſci tu, vbidiſca colui, vbidiamo, vbidite, vbidiſcano et vbidiſchino. *Opt. præſ.* Io vbidiſca, tu vbidiſchi, vbidiſca, vbidiamo vbidite vbidiſcano et vbidiſchino. *Imperfect.* Io vbidiſſi, tu vbidiſſi, vbidiſſe. noi vbidiſſimo, &c. *likewiſe* circoire *to goe about* circuiſco, circoi circoto. Gioire *to ioy* gioiſco gioij gioito. *and many other.* guaire, guaiſco, *to be full of woes.* Abbellire. *to beautifie.* Io abbello et abbelliſco, abbelli, abbellito. Aggradire *to pleaſe* Aggrado et aggradiſco, aggradi, aggradito.

Aprire *to open.* Io apro, tu apri, colui apre. Noi apriamo, voi aprite, coloro aprono et apron. *Imperfect.* Io apriua et apria. *Aoriſt.* Io apri, apriò et aperſi, tu apriſti, colui apri apriò et aperſe. noi aprimmo, apriſte, aprirono, aperſero, aperſono. *Prat.* Io ho aperto. *Fut.* Io apriro. *Imperat.* apri tu, apra colui. Apriamo, aprite, aprino et aprano. *Opt. pr.* Io apra, tu apra &c. *Imper.* Io apriſſi &c.
Arroſſire *to bluſh.* Arroſſo, et arroſſiſco, arroſſi, arroſſito.
Bollire *to boile.* Io boglio. Bogli boglito.
Callire *to wax hard* callo, calli, callito.
Comparire *to appeare*, compariſco, comparſi, camparſo.
Coprire, *to cover*, cuopro; cuoprì et cuoperſi, 3. *plural.* cuoprirono

ro, ſalſono. *Prat.* Io ſon ſalito. *Fut.* Io ſaliro et ſarro. *Imperat.* ſalitu, ſalga et ſaglia quello, ſalghiamo, ſalite, ſalgano et ſaliano. *Opt. præſ.* Io ſaglia et ſalga. *Imperf.* Io ſalſi tu ſalſi, colui ſalſe. ſalſimmo, ſalſiſte, ſalſero. *Particip. præſ.* ſalente et ſagliente.
Servire *to ſerue*, ſeruo, ſerui, ſeruito.

Venire, *to come. Præſ.* jo vengo et vegno, tu vieni, colui viene, noi venghiamo et veniamo, voi venite, coloro vengono vengon et vennono. *Imperf.* io venivo. 3 *plur.* veniuano, veniano, venieno. *Aoriſt.* jo venni, veniſti venne. venimmo, veniſte. Vennero venner et verro. *Prat.* jo ſono venuto. *Fut.* jo venerò et verrò. *Imperat.* vieni et vien tu, venga colui, veniamo, venite. venghino et vengan. *Opt. Præſ* jo venga, noi venghiamo et vegnamo. vegnate, vengano. *Imperf.* jo veniſſi, &c.
Vdire, *to heare*, jo odo, tu odi, colui ode. noi vdiamo, voi vdite, coloro odono. *Aoriſt.* jo vdi et vdij. vdito.
Vſcire, *to goe forth*, jo eſco. tu eſci, colui eſce, noi vſciamo, voi vſcite, coloro eſcono. *Aoriſt.* jo vſcij, ſono vſcito. *Imperat.* eſci tu, eſca colui, vſciamo, vſcite, eſcano.
Veſtire, *to cloth*, veſto, veſtij, veſtito.

Some verbes be of two Coniugations, as *Impazzare*, et *impazzire*, to wax fooliſh. *Inanimare* et *inanimire*, to incourage. *Colorare et colorire*, to colour. *Aggradare et aggradire*, to pleaſe. *Empire et empiere*, to fill. *pentire et pentere*, to repent, *apparere et apparire*, to appeare.

Theſe Gerunds are made by Epentheſis. *ſagliendo*, or *ſalendo ſuppiendo et ſappiendo et ſapendo. Dogliendo et dolendo. Cadendo et caggendo. Chaendo et Chauendo*, of the verbe, *Chiere, tenendo et tegnendo Chiedendo et eheggiendo. ſolendo et ſogliendo. Potendo et poſſendo.* Lap. fol. 110. Auuertimenti, fol. 26. *addeth dobbiendo et douendo. habbiendo et hauendo. Sendo et eſſendo.*

Of the Particle. Cap. 11.

Vnder the *Particle*, I compriſe thoſe partes of ſpeech, which are vndeclined, vpon which I wil not greatly inſiſt becauſe they are learned by vſe and reading.

Adverbes.

et copersero, coperto.

Cucire et cuscire *to sowe*, cucio et coso, noi cusciamo cuscite, cosono cuscij, ucito.

Dire *to say*, Io dico, tu dici, die et di. colui dice. noi diciamo, voi dite, coloro dicono. *Imperf.* diceva, dicea, dicevamo et diciavamo. *Aorist.* dissi. Io ho detto. *Fut.* Io dirò. *Imperat.* di tu, dica colui diciamo, dite, dicano et dichino.

Dormire *to sleepe*, dormo, dormi, dormito.

Empire *to fill*, empio, empiei, empito.

Fallire *to deceive*, fallo et falleisco, fallito.

Ferire *to hitte*, feriisco, feritti, ferito.

Fluire *to flow*, fluisco, fluissi, fluito et flusso.

Forbire *to scoure*, forbo et forbisco, forbito.

Fuggire *to flie away*, fuggo, fuggi, fuggito.

Imbianchire & Imbrunire, *make their prasent.* Io imbianco et imbruno, *or* io imbianchisco et imbruniisco.

Mentire *to lie*, mento et mentisco, menti, mentito.

Morire *to dye*, Io moio et muoro. tu muori, colui muore et muori. noi moiamo et moriamo, morite, moiono, muoreno. *Aorist.* Io mori, morij moritti, morsi. *Auvert. fol.* 36. morimmo moriste, morirono. *Prat.* Io son morto. *Fut.* Io morrò *for* morerò. *Imperat.* muori muor tu, muora et mora quello. muoiamo et moriamo, morite muoiano et muorano. *Opt. Pras.* Io muoia, et moia muoi tu, moia et muoia. *Imperfect.* Io morissi.

Offerire *to offer*, Io offero et offerisco, offersi, offerto *Fut.* jo offrò.

Partire, *to depart*, jo parto, parti, partito.

Patire *to suffer*, jo pato et patisco, pati, patito *Likewise* piatire *to braule.*

Pentire *to repent*, jo pento, pentito et pentuto.

Perire *to perish* pero et perisco, perij, perito.

Pervertire *to pervert*, perverto, perverti, pervertito.

Poltrire *to play the varlet*, poltro, poltri, poltrito.

Rapire *to ravish*, rapisco, rapi, rapito et ratto. *Lapivius fol.* 103.

Salire *to clombe up*, salgo et saglio, tu sali, colui sale, noi salghiamo, et saliamo voi salite, coloro salgono et sagliono.

Imperf. Io saliuo. *Aorist.* Io sali et saisi et salio, tu salisti, colui sale et salse. Noi salimmo, voi saliste. coloro salirono, salirno, salse-

Of *time. hoggi* to day. *hieri* yesterday. *domane* to morrow. *domattina* to morrow morning. *hiersera* yester-evening. *dimeriggio* at noone. *a buon hotta*, or *a buon hora* betimes. *hotta catotta* by and by. *sardi* late. *all'hotta et all'hora* then. *tosto*, or *presto* quickly. *via via di botto. avaccio avaccio, ratto* quickly. *hotta hor hora, adosso, teste, mò et mò mò* even now, presently. *poca fa, non ha guari* a little while agone. *gran pezza* a great while since. *spesso, sovente, molte volte, molte fiate, tratto tratto* many times. *Giamai* never. *di rado* seldome. *in questo mezo, in questo mentre, in tanto*, in the meane time. *per l'adietro* heretofore. *per l'auvenire* hereafter.

Of *place. Qua* here. *vi et là* there. *dove* & poetically. *v*, where. *cola* thither. *costa* hither. *altronde* from some other place. *costinci* from thence.

Of *Qualitie. A bello studio, a posta, in prueva* of set purpose. *da scemo, da dovero* in earnest. *da burla, da scherzo* in jeast. *a suo scelto, a suo senno* at his own will or choice. *all'impazzata, alla balorda*, foolishly and lubberlike. *alla grossa*, rudely. *alla domestica*, homelily.

Of *Quantitie. Troppo* too much. *affatto* abundantly. *a bastanza* enough. *da soverchio, troppo* too much. *strabocchevolmente* excessiuely. *a stato colmo* by bushels heaped vp.

Of *affirmation. iguaffe. a fe* yea in good sooth. *al sicuro* yea surely. *al fermo* of certainety. *in vero* in truth. Adde vnto these their Adverbes of swearing as *alle guagnele* by the Gospell. *maideh* no by no meanes. which *Catb: Dulcis, fol.* 190. deriveth from the Greeke μὰ δία.

Of *Negation. Non, non mica* not a iote. *non niente* nothing. as with the Greekes two negations doe deny more emphatically.

Of *remitting.* as *pian piano* soft & faire *ad agio ad agio* by leasure. *a poco a poco* by little and little. *appena, a fatica* with much adoe.

Seperating as *alla spiccata* distinctly. *scambievolmente, a vicenda* by course or turnes interchangeably.

Of exhotting, as *orsu, su và* goe to. or *oltra* forward.

Of congregating together. as *insieme* together. *a schiera* in troupes. *a branchi* in flockes.

Of gesture of the body as *tentone*, or *brancolone*, gropingly. *Ginocchione* kneelingly. *Carpone* creeping vpon all fowre. *acavalcione* or straddlingly. *boccone* flat on the face. *a rovescio* vpright lying on

the backe. *In gote*, or *gonfie* with puffed cheekes.

Coniunctions.

Copulatiues. as *et e*, *ed* and, *ne* which is ſomtimes taken for *e*. *Lud: Dolce*, *fol.* 96. *ancora*, *etiandio* alſo.

Adverſatiues *pur* yet for all that. *tutta via*, *nondimeno*, *vientedimeno*, *nulladimeno* nevertheleſſe. *Benche*, *anchor che*, *ſe bene*, *come che*, *quantunque*, *anvenga che*, *anvegnadio che* although that. *anzi*, *pin toſto*, *pin volontieri* rather.

Illatiues, *dunque*, *adunq*, *per cio*, *per tanto*, therefore.

Cauſals, *pero* wherefore. *percio che*, *concioſia coſa che* becauſe.

Of exception. as *ſenon*, *in fuori che* except, beſides.

Prepoſitions.

Accanto, *allato* hard by. *adoſſo* vpon. *affronte* againſt. *all' incontro dirimppito*, or *rimpetto* over againſt. *Anzi* before. *appetto* in compatiſon. *appo et appreſſo*, *apud* with or among *Con* with. *di là* on the farther ſide. *di qua* on this ſide. *di naſcoſo* priviely. *dentro* within. *d'intorno* round about. *davanti* before. *dietro* behinde. *dopo* after. *fino et infino* as farre or vntill. *fuor* without *fra et tra* amidde or between *In et ne* with an Article. *in inverſo* towards. *infuori* beſides. *lunga* all along. *lungo* a farre off. *oltre* beyond. *Raſente* according or fit to. *ſenza* without. *ſecondo* according to. *ſopra et ſu* vpon. *ſotto* vnderneath. *verſo et ver* towards. *vicino* neere.

Interiections.

Of reioycing, as *palle palle*, *ô triumphe*. of Greefe. *Ahime laſſo* out alaſſe. of Feare, as *Che Domin?* good God what iſt? *Baco baco* terrible. *arme arme* clubs clubs.

Of intreating or deprecation, as *eh*, *deh*, *di gratia* I pray you. Of laughing to ſcorne, as *ghieu*, *ghieu*, *vah*, *lima lima*, *pi'o*.

Note that *Egli*, and *Ora*, are put in the beginning of ſentences, for grace of ſpeech ſaith, *Anvertimenti*, *fol.* 40. as *egli non ha alcuno* there is not any. *Ora le parole furon molte* now the words were many.

Of

Syntaxe of Articles.

An Article is sometimes put before,

1 A nowne, for the Vocatiue case, as *Ascoltate la bella* heare you faire maide.
2 A Pronowne, as *il mio*, mine.
3 A Verbe of the Infinitiue in steede of a nown as *il mangiare*, the eating. *Un bel morire tutta la vita honora*, a faire death honoureth a mans whole life.
4 An Adverbe in steede of an Adiectiue neuter put Substantiuely, as *il disopra, superius*, the vpper part. *il quando sia a tua posta*, let the time bee at your appointment. *Del come non ti dar impaccio.* touching the manner how, doe not trouble your selfe.

Articles are sometimes vsed for Relatiues, as *il* and *lo*, for *lui. la* for *lei. li* and *le* for *loro*, and they are put indifferently and promiscuously, as when they be Articles, as in this example of *Guazzo. Dialog, fol.* 34. *Questo il rendera virtuoso, il terrà lontano dalle violenze, lo constituera pastore*, this will make a Prince vertuous, will keepe him farre from violence, and will make him a true shepheard over his people. Howbeit some say that *il* is rather placed in the beginning of a sentence then *lo*, as *il ti dirò*, I will tel it thee rather then *lo ti dirò. Dio il ti perdoni*, God forgiue it thee. *Lapin. fol.* 72.

Tutto, and *ambe*, place the Article after them: as *questa è quella che tutto il mondo appezza*, this is shee that makes all the vvorlde stincke. *Ambe le mani*, both hands. not *le ambe Lapin. fol.* 210.

Syntaxe of Nownes.

The Adiectiue is sometime put for the substantiue, as *il bello*, for *la bellezza, Cath: Dulcis fol.* 135.

Sometimes the Adiectiue is put for an Adverbe. as, *parlate chiaro* for *chiaramente*, speake plainely, *Idem fol.* 129.

The Femmine by a kinde of Hebraisme is put for the newter both in the Italian and the Spanish, but especially in these as

Am-

Auvertimenti fol. 11. & 17. obſerveth. *Lunga, nulla, dura.* as *di gran lunga*, for a long time, *nulla* inſteede of *niente* or *niuna coſa*, nothing. *ſtette vn pezzo alla dura*, hee ſtoode a while ſtiffly on the matter. *Sueton Ital. fol.* 1. ſo *alla libera*, freely. *ibidem. fol.* 8. So in the Spaniſh, *andar a ſus ſolas*, to walke alone. *Examen de los ingenios fol.* 60. *a la clara*, openly, *Lucan.* in Spaniſh, fol. 10. Ep. *Non me ne do nulla*, I take no care of it. *Campo di fiori fol.* 8. So *in quella*, or *in quella* in the meane time, but this is by an Elleipſis of the Subſtantiue *Hora*.

The Adiectiue doth not alwaies agree in gender with the ſubſtantiue, as *era ogni coſa pieno di pianto*, all was full of mourning. *era ogni coſa pieno di neue*, all was full of ſnow. *Auvert. fol.* 11. But *Lapinus, fol.* 229. ſaith that *coſa*, in theſe ſpeeches is put for *luogo*.

The Comparatiue governeth a genetiue caſe. as *jo ſono piu dotto di lui*, I am more learned then thou. *Scipio Lentulo. fol.* 57.

Syntaxe of Pronownes.

Theſe Pronownes, *cui, coſtui, coſtoro, loro, altrui*, ſerue to both Genders and Nombers without varying their voices, and they leaue out the ſigne of the Genitiue caſe by Elleipſis, as *jl cui valore*, where *jl* belongeth to *valore*, not to *cui*. So *la loro facultà*, *la robba altrui*. *Lapin. fol.* 25. & 231. *Lui* and *loro* are vſed for the Datiue caſe without the ſigne of that caſe expreſſed, as *dite lui*, or *dite loro*, that is, *a loro* tell them. *Cath: Dulcis, fol.* 60. *Loro* is reciprocal as *le madri amano i figliuoli loro* mothers loue their own childrē.

Lo, la, gli, being vſed for Pronowne Relatiues as alſo *ci*, & *vi*, are put before verbs as the Accuſatiue caſe trāſitiuely governed. as *lo, la, gli, vedi correr*, I ſaw him, her, thē run. *vi viaēmo partire* we ſaw you parting. *ci vedeſti cavalcare*, thou ſaweſt vs riding.

But *noi, voi, lui, lei, loro*, ſtand as Accuſatiue caſes before the Infinitiue mood, as *Credemmo voi non poter venire*, we beleeved that you could not come. *Conobbi lui*, or *lei fare quanto jo deſiderava*. I knew that he did as I deſired. Sometimes *loro* is put after the Infinitiue, as *jo ho veduto far loro coſe mirabili*. I haue ſeene them do wondrous things.

Colui, the Demōſtratiue hath alwaies *chi*, or *che* following it, as *Colui è da bene che fà bene*, he is an honeſt mā, that doth honeſtly.

Theſe affixes, *mi, ti, ſi*, for the ſingular, & *ci, vi, ſi*, for the plural, are

are put before verbes newters & others, by a reciprocal transitiō to the nominatiue case of the verbe, & are conjugated togither with their verbs by placing the proper affixes before every person: as *jo mi sto, tu ti stai, quello si sta, noi ci stiamo, voi vi state, quelli si stanno*. Likewise, *jo mi rallegro* I reioice. *tu ti duoli*, thou grieuest. *quello si adira*, he is an angred. *noi ci confortiamo* we are comforted. *voi vi contentate* you are contented. *quelli si rammaricano* they lament. or else they follow the verb in verbs trāsitiues, as the person patient. as *tu mi ammazzi* thou killest me. *Lapin. fol. 274.*

The *Florentines*, place the Article before the Affixe, as *Salloſi*, it is known. Other provinces do otherwise, as *saſſelo*. Likewise the right Toscane saith, *loti, jl ti, jl gli, sici, &c.* but other Italians saie, *telo et tel, melo &c.* putting the affixe first. *Idem. 275.*

One and the same verbe hath somtimes. 3. Affixes, as *portava seneli*, he carried it thence away with him: where *se* is as much as *seco* or *adosso*. *Ne, is, di quel luogo. lo*, is as much as *quello*, ibid.

The Affixes *mi, ti, si, vi, ci, no, gli, li*, in the Imperatiue or exhorting mood, are alwaies put after the verb, as *credimi* beleeue me. *rendisi certo* assure thy selfe. *facciasi honore* let reverence be done. *vengane che vuole* come of it what will. *so dimmi, dilli, dicci, lāe so. 259*

Fortunius, fol. 13. obserueth that the Affixes *mi, ti, si, ci*, are somtime superfluous and meere expletiue particles, as *jo mi credo*, I beleeue, *tu ti pensi*, thou thinkest. *che non ceni tu, se tu ti vuoi cenare?* why dost thou not sup if thou wilt sup? *jo mi rimarrò Guideo come jo mi sono*, I will remaine Iew as I am. *che ci facciamo noi qui?* what doe we here? *Parmi che noi se n'andiamo* me thinks we should goe. *Auuert. fol. 12. Lud: Dolce, fol. 77.*

Syntaxe of Verbes.

When a Participle is ioyned to the verbe *sono* to forme a preterperfect tense, the participle agreeth with the nominatiue case in gender and number, as *voi sete arrivati* you are arrived. *ogni stella era gia fugita*, every star was by this time fled. *quando le femine sono ragunate insieme non mancano le parole*. When women are met togither there want no words.

But the participle being ioyned to the Verbe *Ho*, sometimes it agreeth with the nominatiue case before the Verbe, as *jo ho amato le lettere*, I haue loued learning. Somtimes with the Accusa-

tive case after the verbe. as *Io ho amata la vertu.* I haue loued vertue. *ho desiderate le tue commodità* I haue desired thy profits. not *desiderato.* Sometimes it agreeth with neither as *ella non ha pur risposto vna parola* she hath not answered a word. Sometimes with both. as *Io ho desiderato* or *desiderati sentire somiglianti ragionamenti.* I haue desired to heare like discourses *Lapin. fol.* 254 *Cath. Dulcis. Auvertimenti fol.* 24.

Posso and *voglio*, if they haue any reciprocall affixes *mi, ti, si* &c. before them, they make their preterperfect tense by *sono*. as *Io mi sono voluto contenere, ma io non mi son potuto vincere.* I would faine haue cõteined, but I could not master my selfe. But if these particles bee omitted, or else admitted after the Infinitiue moode they make their perfect by the verbe *Ho*: as *Io ho voluto vincere me et raffrenarmi.* I would haue overcome, and haue refrained my selfe *Cath. Dulcis fol.* 198.

The Infinitiue mood with an Article is put for a nowne Substantive, and then it receiveth a plurall nomber also like a Substantive. as *l' abbracciare*, the embracing. *gli abbracciari. Il piacere* the pleasure. *i piaceri. Il vedere* the sight *i vederi. Auvert. fol.* 10. *Il pensare non importa a mal fare.* to consider of a thing availeth not, but the doing of it.

In forbidding the Italiãs, following the Greeks, vse the infinitive with a negation in steed of the Imperative. as *non amare* doe thou not love, as in Greek *μὴ ἀγαπᾶν. non rubare* steale not. *nõ ti affaticar che tu non ti ammalassi* doe not toile least you make your selfe sicke. *Deh non rinouvellar quelche n' ancide.* alasse doe not renew that, that kils vs. *Lap. f.* 28. *et* 258. *Cath. Dul.* 87. *Auvert.* 19.

The Infinitive is construed with diuers prepositions. *Lapin. fol.* 283.

In as *in farti ogni servitio perdo tempo.* In doing you service &c.
Per, as *per volerlo Io salvare, ho rouinato me stesso.* in seeking to saue him, I haue vndone my selfe.
A, as *Io sono à scrivere.* I am to write. *egli è à desinare* he is at dinner.
Da, with an affixe after the infinitive, as *queste non sono cose da farle vn huomo nobile.* these are not things for a noble man to doe them. *Questi son partiti da pigliargli i disperati.* these are courtes for desperate men to take. *egli non è tempo da andar fuori vn tuo pari.* this is no time for such a one as you to goe abroade.

That which the Latins vtter by the Gerũd in *do* after a nown Sub-

Substantive, the Italians doe it by the Infinitive with the Article of the Genitive case, as *è dritta via di gire al cielo*, it is the direct way to goe to heaven. So they say, *è tempo di fare* or *à fare* it is time to doe.

When necessitie is signified, which the Latins expresse by the Gerund in *dum* with a Dative case. The Italians vtter it by the verbes *Havere, convenire, dovere* and the like, with the signe of the Dative case before the Infinitive mood, as *tutti havemo à cercar altro paese*, we ought all to seek another cõutry. *Al ver si deve non contrastar*, we must not striue against the truth. *Lapin. fol.* 108.

Syntaxe of Gerunds.

These verbs *Andare, stare, venire* are very often ioyned to Gerunds, as *Io vo considerando*, I cõsider. *tu stai cantando*, thou singest. *Cath. Dulcis fol.* 140. In which speech saith Lapinius fol. 279. *vo, sto, vengo*, is as much as *seguo*, or *sono intento à occupato à cõsiderare*.

The Gerunds are sometimes vsed Impersonally, as *dicendosi* for *mentre si diceva*, while this was spoken. *Cath. Dulcis ibid.*

Syntaxe of participles.

In verbs of the 1. Coniugat. the 1. persõ of the præsent tense is vsed for the Participle, or rather as *Lapin. fol.* 102. & *Auvertiments fol.* 40: say the Participle is Syncopated as *Carico* for *caricato* loaden. *Logoro* for *logorato*, worne out. *Desto* for *destato* risen, awaked. *mezzo* for *mezzato* cut off.

The Italians vse also an ablative case absolute as *Destolui* he being awaked. *Incontanente lui morto*, presentlie as soone as hee was deade, *L: Dulce fol.* 75.

Adverbes.

The Adverbe of likenesse *Come* is sometimes vsed for *Quando* the Adverbe of time, as *Come egli venne lo fui abbandonato*, whẽ he came I was forsaken. *Cath. Dulcis fol.* 140.

Præposition.

The Præposition *Da* is vsed in diverse manners, as *huomo da bene* an honest man. *Io vi ho da parlare*. I haue to talke with you. *andar dal Speciale*, to goe to the Apothecarie. *Io vegno questa notte venir da voi*. I will come to night to your house.

These Adverbes governe a Genitive case, as *all' incontro del palazzo*, ouer against the pallace, *appresso de' rei* among badde men.

dentro dalle porte within the gates. *Dirimpetto di me dall altra sponda*, over against me from the other bancke. *fuori di questi pensieri*, out of these thoughts. *inverso di me*, towards me. *verso di voi*, towards you.

These serve to the Dative case. *accanto à me et allato à me* by my side. *affronto à nemici*, against the enemies. *appetto à me egli non è nulla*, in comparison of me he is nothing. *Di nascoso al padre*, vnknowne to his father. *D'intorno al carro*, round about the charriott, *davanti à me*, before me. *Dietro*, as *egli è dietro alla sua fatica*, he is about his busines. *vrget opus intro alle mura*, within the walls. *Insino à Roma n'udirà lo scoppio*, he shall heare the cracke thereof as farre as Rome. *Inanzi al tempo* before the time. *oltre al beneficio*, beside the benefit. *vicino alla città*, neere vnto the citie.

The rest serve to the Accusative case, except these which governe an Ablative, as *di là dal fiume*, beyond the river. *di qua al mar*, on this side the sea. *Infuori dal tuo*, besides or except thine. *Lunge dalla speranza*, farre from hope. *Lapm. fol.* 117. *Cath. Dulcis fol.* 141.

Note that the letter. *s.* in composition of some words is a Privative Particle answering to our English Particles *Dis* and *Vn*. as *Sleale*, disloyall. *Sdruscire* to vnlowe or rippe. *Sfodrare*, to vnsheath, &c.

Thus haue I, (Gentle Reader) *delivered as briefly and plainely as I could, those precepts which out of mine owne reading and observation, as also out of my Collections gathered from others, I thought necessarie for thy direction, vse them for thy good, and pardon mee if some things haue escaped my penne.* Boni Grammatici est quædam ignorare. *as* Strigelius *citeth out of* Varro, *or as* Ioannes Manlius *noteth it to haue beene a proverbe amonge the Moonkes of Flanders* Bonus Grammaticus est hæreticus.

FINIS.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION